The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO 79. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2 30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
7th June	Salsette ..	600	Moolta..	000(
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8600	.....	..
21st ,,	Delta ..	8000	Morea	11000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya.	7000	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26ht ,,	Egypt ..	8000	... ..	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	
13th ,,	Ind a ..	8500	Mace donia....	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	18th May	30th May
Penang Maru	I. Noma.	5500	30th May	3rd June
Penang Maru	I. Noma.	5500	1st June..	13th June
Shinyo Maru	T. Okhuma	5925	15th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	5126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	1936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	5153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay

---

kceed.....£18,167,251
INCOME.....£ 6,519,413

LIFE
RINE PROFITS
AND
Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus Particulars to:—
C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DUMRA ..	1695	Thu. 5th June	9 a.m.	Direct.
LINGA ..	2185	June 6th June.	*6 a.m.	Direct.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dumra" 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 5th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Baroda" 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 5th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder, Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
*PURNEA ..	3306	Thursday 12th June.
†PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 26th ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 10th July.
†LINDULA ..	3358	,, 24th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & C., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

3rd June, 1913.

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THE
Indian Newspaper Co.,
LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.
SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, KT.
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RUSTAM K. CAMA, ESQ.
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CHUNILAL D. SARAIYA, ESQ.
BHASHANKER NANABHAI, ESQ.

Dry & Chemical Cleaning

BY THE ENGLISH PROCESS.

N.B.—The only firm in the East with an up-to-date Cleaning Plant.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS,

2-14, Hummum St.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

BISCUITS
of
ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES
Insist on
SWALLOW & ARIELL'S
World renowned for their flavou

BANKING.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules ran be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY,
35, Medows Street,

Sales and Mortgages confidentially negotiated.

Rents collected a properties looked after on Commission.

Insurance of Properties effected in the most approved Companies.

A complete list always kept ready of Bungalows to let, and for Sale on Hill Stations.

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BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

166

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

DRINK
VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India,

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,
Vad Gadi, BOMBAY

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists.

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the fitters active and healthy.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.
Established 1797.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782.

FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WORLD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting ***Fire, Marine and Accident*** business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort,
BOMBAY

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

Established 1906.

Chairman:
The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.

FIRE LIFE

(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	... ...	[illegible]
Subscribed Capital	... ...	[illegible]
Paid up Capital	... ...	[illegible]
Reserve Fund	... ...	65,000
Claims paid over	... ...	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.
For full particulars apply to:—

Messrs. RAHIM JOOSAB & Co
27, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE
Bombay Chronicle

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly .....Rs. 20.
Quarterly .....Rs. 6.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 11

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly .....Rs. 30.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 16.
Quarterly .....Rs. 8.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co.,
Drug Stores.
35, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.
Prompt payment of Claims.

Agents:—NOORMAHOMED & CO.,
72, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY,

Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The "Investors Referee," a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

31, Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**
TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

269

Our I. C. O brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE

CAN BE OBTAINED IN

POONA:
FROM
Messrs. LA CROIX & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS,
Main Street, POONA.

MATHERAN:
Mr. Shapoorji Nowrooji's Shop,
OPPOSITE THE LIBRARY.

CALCUTTA:
Mr. M. L. ADDY,
51, Srigopal Mullick's Lane.

AND FROM

A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s BOOKSTALLS

as under:—

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.	BEGUMPET.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.	GWALIOR.
HOTEL MAJESTIC.	JHANSI.
ESPLANADE HOTEL.	BINA.
VICTORIA TERMINUS.	BHOPAL.
BYCULLA.	COLABA.
KALYAN.	CHURCH GATE.
BHUSAWAL.	GRANT ROAD.
KHANDWA.	BANDRA.
MUNMAR.	SURAT.
ITARSI.	BARODA.
NAGPORE.	AHMEDABAD.
NERAL.	WADHWAN.
POONA NO. 1.	AJMERE.
POONA NO. 2.	ABU ROAD.
DHOND.	MHOW.
LONAVLA.	KOTAH.
SHOLAPUR.	RATLAM.
WADI.	PHULARA.
HYDERABAD.	NEEMUCH.
SECUNDERABAD.	REWARI.
	BANDIQUE.

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?
WHEN THE
New Electric Laundry
guarantees entire satisfaction in
DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING
of clothings of all descriptions.
Clothes Treated Antiseptically.
Original colour of garments retained.
REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,
46, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
The Manager,
BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Medows Street,
FORT, BOMBAY

NOTICES

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

MAJOR A. D. G. SHELLEY, R. E., having returned from leave took over charge of the office of Agent on 30th May, 1913. 250

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, as resolved and passed by the shareholders of the above Company, at their 39th Annual Ordinary General Meeting, held this afternoon, a Dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1912, at Rs. 35 per each whole share and Rs. 8-12-0 per each quarter share (free of Income Tax) will be paid, on and after Monday, the 9th June, 1913, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), at the registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, to those shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on 2nd June, 1913, on production of share-certificates.

By Order,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers

Bombay, 2nd June, 1913. 0169

THE HITWARDHAK COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED. (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE.

RAO BAHADUR HIMATLAL DHIRAJRAM, Official Liquidator of the above Company with the consent and concurrence of Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai (the sole Trustee of an Indenture of Debenture Mortgage Trust Deed dated 6th April 1904) and of the Official Liquidator of the Ahmedabad Fine Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (in Liquidation) will in persuance of an order of the District Court of Ahmedabad dated 17th day of February 1913, put up the above Mill Premises and property for sale by public auction at the Mill Premises on Saturday the 14th day of June 1913 at 3 o'clock p.m. Standard Time.

LOT NO. 1.

3 pieces of Government land held on perpetual lease-hold tenure containing 7 Acres and 11 Gunthas or thereabouts together with the Mill building, and Engine, and Boiler houses, erected and standing on the said piece of land and all the Engines, Donkey Pumps, Boilers, Machines, and Mechanic Shop machinery.

Blow-Room Machinery.

Machinery in the Carding Department.

Machinery in the Spinning Department.

Press and Machinery in the Baling Department and all other machinery impliments, tools, articles, and things, whatsoever in and about the Mill Premises save and except the machiner and articles labelled with numbers and initialled by Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai and claimed by The Ahmedabad Fine Spinning and Weaving Company Limited.

For further particulars and conditions of sale will be supplied on application either made to Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai attorney and Mr. Girdharlal Uttamram Vakil to the Vendor at Raypur Haveli or Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirajram at Bhuddar or at the Mill Premises.

Ahmedabad 4th April 1913.

HIMATLAL DHIRAJRAM,
Official Liquidator,
BHAISHANKER NANABHAI.
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.
52.

CORNS HHAVE EARS,

but these are perhaps the only ears in the East that have not heard a good report about SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the renowned cure for Malaria, Influenza and all other Fevers. From Mombasa, Edward St. Rose and Co., writes:—"Your Squibb's Mixture seems to work like magic here, and is fast making a name in the coast districts." Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

PLANT NO PALMS AT THE POLES

nor bring up babies on cow's milk. Nature resents either course and neither will thrive as they would under natural conditions. The only natural food for baby is mother's milk. Where milk is absent, scanty or poor, LACGENERA will produce a plentiful, healthy and natural flow. It enriches the blood and converts the watery nonfeeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. It imparts a pleasant flavour to the milk so that the infant takes the breast more readily. LACGENERA or Angel's Galactogogue is a boon to mother and baby alike. Of all Chemists or of MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

For the first time in India,

GRAND BOMBAY DANCING FESTIVAL.

A grand spectacular performance at which the Star Dancers of all the European Capitals will appear.

augmented by special cinema films.

COMMENCING: SATURDAY NEXT, JUNE 7th.

TWO PERFORMANCES NIGHTLY:

First ..... 6-30 p.m. Carriages ..... 8-30.
Second ..... 9-30 p.m. Carriages..... 11-30.

Prices: Private Boxes from Rs. 3 to 12.

Orchestra stalls Rs. 2

Stalls ..... Rs. 1 | Balcony ..... Ans. 8
Circle ..... Rs. 1 | Gallery ..... Ans. 4

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—A most respectable young Hindoo up-country gentleman, with an experience of 14 years in a well recognized bank as a manager and still in service, with high recommendations seeks employment in best Commercial firms and banks, best opportunity for those who need a thoroughly trained and experienced man. Please communicate with "R" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0159

WANTED immediately for married couple, Furnished Flat and Coach House. Long tenancy. Apply Box 32, advt. dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—For the Dyal Singh College. (1) A PROFESSOR of ENGLISH LITERATURE: pay up to Rs. 200. (2) A PROFESSOR of BIOLOGY: pay up to Rs. 150. (3) A PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY (for one year at present) pay up to Rs. 150. Candidates selected must join the College on September 15th. Applications must reach the undersigned before the 12th of June. Apply with testimonials to T. L. VASWANI, Principal, Dyal Singh College, Lahore. 136.

WANTED.—Immediately for an up-country station in Rajputana, a temporary OVERSEER or a SUB-OVERSEER, well-up in preparing a project of a road in hilly districts and in carrying out its construction. A thoroughly reliable and a competent man, able to command and control labour, is required.—Pay according to qualification. Apply with testimonials stating salary required, to K. G. TAMBE, L.C.E., Civil Engineer, 59, Hornby Road. 0156

WANTED—DRIVER FOR HIGH SPEED Deisel Engine. Applicants must have had previous experience of Deisels. Apply stating salary required with copies of Testimonials to THE MANAGER, Vizianagram Mining Company, Ltd., Chipurupalli Post, Vizagapatam District. 550

WANTED—FOR THE ISHWARI MEMORIAL HOSPITAL for Women, Benares, Theatre Nurse, trained in Aseptic Surgery. Pay Rs. 80 to Rs. 120, according to Qualifications and experience. Free Furnished Quarters and some Allowances. Applications with copies of Testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT. 551

WANTED—FOR BUILDING SURVEY, a qualified Sub-Overseer or Surveyor for a period of six months. Pay Rs. 50. Apply to H. BAILEY, Municipal Engineer, Benares. 552

WANTED—A MIDWIFE, under the Mangaldai Local Board on a monthly salary of Rs. 40 with Free Quarters. Applications with Testimonials will be received by the Undersigned up till the 30th June, 1913. H. G. M. VICKERS, Chairman Local Board, Mangaldai. 553.

WANTED—A MANAGER FOR THE BANK OF MYSORE, Limited, Bangalore. Banking experience in any recognised Indian Bank for five years' or more essential. Salary according to qualifications. Applications will be received up to 30th June, 1913.

Apply, stating terms, qualifications, nationality, and age, together with copies of Testimonials to THE CHAIRMAN, Board of Directors of the Bank of Mysore, Limited, Bangalore. 554

WANTED—A MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL MECHANICAL ENGINEER, a man capable of taking entire charge of a Motor Service. Must have a knowledge of Petrol Electric Cars, as there are several of these in the Service. A man is required who is willing to put his hand to work himself, from driving the Cars to keeping them in perfect running order. Salary Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 300, with Free Quarters. A good post for a reliable man. Reply with copies of Testimonials to the MANAGING MEMBER, Gwalior Motor Service, Gwalior. 555

WANTED—By an experienced House-keeper, POST in Hotel—Private or Boarding House, English middle-aged widow—Companion or Secretary. Excellent Testimonials. Apply to MRS. PEARSE, Allahabad. 557

WANTED.

WANTED—APPLICATIONS from duly qualified MARINE OFFICERS for Service with the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ltd. Candidates must hold Second Mate's Board of Trade Certificate. Full details regarding Pay and conditions of Service will be furnished on application to the Undersigned. McLEOD & CO., 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta, Agents The Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ld. 558

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Four cylinder F. N. MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR FOR SALE, in perfect running order. Price Rs. 1,200 or near offer. Apply Box 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 350, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—SPONS' DICTIONARY OF ENGINEERING, 3 Volumes and Supplement, cost Rs. 160. Also 35 Volumes Encyclopædia Britannica, 9th Edition, cost Rs. 475, with glass-fronted case, good as new. Open to offers. Apply J. CONNORS, Dehra Dun, U.P. 556

FOR SALE—Three large powerful KEROSINE INCANDESCENT LAMPS, with Standards complete, suitable for lighting up Boxing Platforms, Concerts, etc. Cost Rs. 1,750. Good repair. Going Cheap. Early offers to "O. C.," Inniskilling Dragoons, Muttra, U.P. 559

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Furnished flat near Apollo Bunder. Four rooms, good offices and kitchen accommodation. Lights and fans. Apply Box No. 515, "Bombay Chronicle" Office.

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AUCTION SALE

DLAL & COMPANY.

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TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 4th June, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs' D'LAL and Co. will hold at their Rooms in Circle, Fort, their Weekly Auction Sale of furniture, such as rich tapestry lined drawing-room suites, almyrahs, wardrobes, tables, chairs, sofas, chests of drawers, brackets, gent's bicycles, phonographs, sewing machines, typewriters, etc., etc.

D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
El Circle, Fort.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1913. 259

Too much night work, head aches, roll and toss, can't sleep? Enjoy your rest, take Stearns' Headache Cure. One wafer does the work.

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RAGTIME COMEDIAN.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE of the rights of mine Oxide of Iron and Manganese Ore in Goa and Manganese Ore.

Under instructions from Mr. Hajee Ismail Hajee Mahomed, the receiver appointed in suit No. 462 of 1912 (Hajee Esmail Hajee Mahomed and another versus Hassaen Essack and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent decretal order of reference made in the above suit and bearing date the 9th day of February, 1913, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 4th June, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Lot No. 1.—All the right, title and interest of the parties to the above suit in the rights and concessions for exploring Oxide of Iron and Manganese Ore, granted under manifestoes of concessions by the Governor-General of Portuguese India, in Goa, to Haji Noor Mahomed Ebrahim Gorey and Taib Usman (on behalf of the partnership firm of E. E. Gorey & Co.,) in the following lands at the following places, viz:—

Firstly.—Mine of Oxide of Iron and Manganese, situate at Sall Sallantil Gorbatta Torvallavorile Bandavoril, in the village of Navelin, in the district of Sanquelim.

Secondly.—A field containing Oxide of Iron and Manganese Ore in Ury Malcondso Dongar de Advolpalle, in the district of Sanquelim, the starting point of which or centre of demarcation is in the said place and is indicated by a Caju tree of large size, which is approximately at a distance of two meters from the road leading from Advolpalle to Nanora.

Thirdly.—A field containing Oxide of Iron and Manganese Ore, at Bandna, situate at Palta, in the village of Netorlim, in the District of Sanguem, the starting point or centre of demarcation of this field being at the said place of Bundna at Palta.

Fourthly.—A field containing Oxide of Iron and Manganese Ore, at Gogalavoril Upor, situated at Nitorlim, in the district of Sanguem, the starting point or centre or demarcation of which is at the said site of Gogalavoril Upor.

Fifthly.—A field containing Oxide of Iron and Manganese Ore or plots called Supancho Pud Dabel Zogolbatulem and Pimpolachi Molly, situate at Arvalem and Cudnem in the district of Sanquelim the starting point or centre of demarcation of which lies in the said plot called Dabel situated at Arvalem and is indicated by a "Gotting" tree which is approximately at a distance of 5 meters from the brook.

Lot No. 2.—Manganese Ore 389 tons or thereabouts, in weight lying at Marmagoa Station, of the quality as per sample lying with the undersigned at their Rooms, in Apollo Street which can be seen at any time during business hours.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardeseer Hormasji Dinshaw and Co.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 1st June, 1913. 254

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BOMBAY.

WILD SOCIALIST SCENES.

CONGRESS DEFIES CHAIRMAN.

HIS CHALLENGE.

There were some very lively scenes at the opening of the British Socialist party's second annual conference at Blackpool on Saturday, May 10.

Mr. Dan Irving (Burnley) presided.

The discussions involved several rulings by the chairman, who more than once called upon delegates to pay attention to the decisions of the chair. Mr. Irving was insisting on this when he was greeted by the remark: "Is it in order to insult the delegates?"

Much interrupting followed, and the chairman, after several futile attempts to get a hearing, shouted: "Will you, perhaps, let me have some individual conception of the duties of a chairman? If you don't let me, I'm going to take it. (Cheers and hissing.) You seem to know how to disgrace yourselves. Act as thinking men."

In a moment there was pandemonium, and the chairman hammered away at his table, but was a long time in restoring order.

"Get on with the business," cried delegates in different parts of the hall, and the uproar lasted for a considerable time.

"COMRADES, NOT DOGS!"

The chairman (during a lull in the disorder) said: "Unless you stand by your chairman and give him some decent treatment you are not going to have one here for a fool for the next two or three days. (Cheers and dissent.)

"I am not going to exert my strength or injure my throat by trying to keep down a body of men who are simply acting like blackguards from my point of view. (Howls of hostility and confusion.) If the conference does not stand by him the chairman will remove himself." ("Oh, oh," and cheers.)

A Delegate: Well, treat us properly; we are comrades, not dogs. (This ejaculation brought about more disorder, and a dozen members rose to speak at once.)

The Chairman (shouting): No, but you want to treat other comrades as dogs. ("No, no;" and Res, yes.")

Mr. Hyndman complained of the disloyalty and the annoyance he had experienced on the executive in the last few months.

WITHDRAWAL DEMANDED.

When the conference was resumed yesterday there were further lively passages.

In the course of a discussion on finance the suggestion was made that with the object of raising more funds there should be a self-denial week. Mr. Godbold (South West Ham) said he represented the only constituency which sent the only Socialist to Parliament (Mr. Will Thorne). There were cries of dissent, and Mr. Carmichael (Battersea called out that that statement was untrue.

The Chairman: I ask you to withdraw that statement.

Mr. Carmichael: I will not.

Loud howls of dissent greeted Mr. Carmichael's defiance of the chair, and for a time the gathering was in confusion.

The chairman banging his bell at the table before him endeavoured for some moments to obtain order, and when he could be heard, exclaimed: "I ask the delegates whether a charge of that sort is permissible against any member of the congress? (Shartmr "No.") Then I ask Carmichael to withdraw that statement, or I shall take a vote as to whether he shall leave the congress. (Cheers.) I think the time has come when we ought to——"

The rest of the sentence was drowned in the uproar, and the chairman rang his bell vigorously with the object of causing the delegates to cease their noises.

When quiet had been restored the chairman said: I ask the congress to consider that the time has come when it should have regard to its own reputation. (Cheers.) The last congress in Manchester was in no sense to the credit of the party. (Hear, hear.)

There are tendencies to develop on similar lines here and by the same persons, and I wan this congress to have some regard to its own dignity and to conduct itself decently.

I ask Carmichael to withdraw the charge of lying against Godbold. (Chers.)

Mr. Carmichael: If I do withdraw it doesn't alter the truth. ("Oh, oh.")

The Chairman: No man has the right to say that another man is lying.

WANTED, A SLEDGE-HAMMER.

Another scene arose on a question as to how the bookkeeping of the branches should be conducted. The chairman, amidst some display of hostility, gave a decision on a point raised, when a delegate exclaimed, "Would it not be better for you to drop your sledge-hammer methods?"

The Chairman: I wish I had a sledge-hammer that I could drop on some of you. (Laughter, and some angry shouts of disapproval.) If anyone wants to move that the chairman leave the chair, you can do so.

Several members jumped up and shouted, "Yes, I move that you leave the chair."

This gave rise to great tumult and disorder, delegates standing gesticulating and hurling uncomplimentary epithets at each other.

The Chairman: Does anybody move that the chairman leave the chair. (Another outburst followed this challenge and the uproar became greater than ever.)

Mr. Quinn (Leyton): I move that the chairman be ejected from the chair for insulting the delegates.

Further disorder ensued, and the chairman again vigorously pounded the table in an attempt to bring about peace.

A delegate: Go on; smash the table. (Laughter.)

The Chairman: Behave yourselves like sane men.

A delegate: Then behave yourself. (Shouts of "Order.")

The Chairman: It has been moved and seconded that the chairman leave the chair. ("No," and "Yes.")

A vote was taken, when the motion that the chairman leave the chair was negatived by an overwhelming majority, amidst cheers.

Arising principally out of the attitude of Mr. Hyndman in favour of a strong navy, a resolution was moved with the object, it was stated, of "not splitting the party," declaring that as the British Socialist party was a party of freedom all members might express their views on armaments as private individuals.

Mr. Hyndman, in a long reply, argued in favour of a strong Navy to protect us as an island. Whilst he should in future still hold to his opinion he would undertake not to discuss this question in any way that would upset the Socialist movement.

The resolution was then withdrawn, and the conference adjourned.

AN INDIAN DRAMA.

MR. RABINDRANATH TAGORE'S READING.

The Indian Art, Dramatic, and Friendly Society is little more than twelve months old; but during its short career, writes the "Westminster Gazette," it has already made several serious efforts to fulfil its professed intention of bringing the East and the West into closer touch and of giving each a better understanding of the other. The latest of these efforts took the form of a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which Mr. Rabindranath Tagore, who is described as India's "world poet"—a man of great accomplishments, whose claim to the title of poet is undeniable, and who, by his works, has established an influence that is altogether remarkable over his fellow-countrymen of every class—read his own translation of one of his own plays.

Before a large and deeply interested gathering that included many Anglo-Indians and many well-known men of letters, Mr. Tagore leant over his reading-desk—a tall, slim figure dressed in tight-fitting garments of black; a face with finely chiselled features and with the deep-set eyes and the high brow of the thinker; long hair and a flowing beard in which grey is taking the place of black; and a strangely thin, but musical, voice. In the dusk of late afternoon the shaded light that was directed upon his manuscripts was reflected in a copper glow upon his face; and he read with hardly a gesture, without a break, and in the accents of a refined Englishman from the beginning of his short prose-poem to the end. There were two gods in his caste—Madana, the god of Love, and Vasanta, the god of the seasons, of spring, of youth. The hero, Arjuna, was a great warrior and the descendant of kings. The heroine, Chitra—who gave her name to the play by way of title—was a princess. That she was a girl was a mishap not easily accounted for, since Shiva, the god of Life, had promised her grandsire none but male descendants. By way of repairing the mistake so far as possible, her father had brought her up as a boy, dressed as a prince, skilled in the use of arms, and worshipped by her people, to whom she was a valiant protector.

When Chitra saw Arjuna she regretted, for the first time, her manly costume and her manly ways. She threw herself at his head, but was received very coldly; for Arjuna had taken a vow of celibacy that was to bind him for a dozen years. She turned to the two gods for their aid; and from Vasanta she obtained the gift of beauty that was to remain to her for twelve months. Thus armed she renewed her attack upon the Hero; and this time she proved irresistible. His vow was forgotten, and though she warned him that it was "an illusion" they began together a life of idyllic happiness.

Chitra's happiness was not complete, though. She feared that her borrowed beauty alone had made the impression on Arjuna, and that, as she put it, her body was her rival. She begged that the [illegible] might be taken from her, that [illegible] might reveal to him her "own self, a nobler thing than this guise." There was no escape [illegible] the terms of the gift, though [illegible] before the year was up, Arjuna [illegible] to tire of the beauty that alone [illegible] any appeal to him. The [illegible] came to him for protection [illegible] marauding robbers—their [illegible] Chitra, who had been their [illegible] had gone on a mysterious [illegible] apparently, for none knew [illegible] was. Chitra's hopes of winning him in her real person and her fear of losing him altogether were [illegible] in language that was full of [illegible] and of real feeling, and embellished with descriptive touches, many of which, even in their translated form, were delicious. Eventually, when the last hour of the year had come, Chitra made her confession. She became again the warrior-princess and [illegible] dered, almost hopelessly, if Arjuna could still love her as he did when her beauty was a thing to marvel at and she had little else to commend her. "My beloved," he replied, "my life is full." And that was all.

The reading was received with enthusiasm by the audience; and the poet—a quiet, almost a shy man—was overwhelmed with compliments by the many admirers who crowded round him before he could escape from the room.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 2nd June 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours :—

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is defect in the extreme eastern districts and in excess at Multan and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature continues in defect except at Jhansi.

Rajputana and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded on the Kathiawar coast and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the western half of the division.

The Konkan.—Light local rain has fallen : Ratnagiri has had 0·14" and Mormugao 0·12". Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur records 0·37" of rain and Nizamabad 0·12". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—The area of low pressure in the south-east Arabian Sea has not yet become well-defined but appears to have moved slightly northward. Rainfall has been very light though fairly general between Ratnagiri and Mangalore but with the northward advance of the area of low pressure rainfall has increased and been comparatively heavy at Cochin. Local rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and on the south Madras Coast.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar and the south Konkan and some thunderstorms in the southern half of the Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and possibly on the north Madras Coast. A few dust or thunderstorms may occur in the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON MONDAY, the 2nd of June, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date	Rainfall. Variation since 1st November to date
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (39th)	93·3	79·5	77	..	0·00	0·00
Jask	92·8	82·5	80	..	0·00	0·00
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (39th)	107·3	87·1	70	..	0·00	—0·03
PUNJAB—						
Multan	105·5	83·5	42	..	0·00	0·00
Rawalpindi	95·8	76·1	40	..	0·00	—0·05
Lahore	105·4	81·7	51	..	0·00	—0·02
Sirsa	..	76·1	50	..	0·00	0·00
Ambala	98·5	77·9	57	..	0·00	0·00
Delhi	97·5	78·5	60	..	0·00	—0·03
UNITED PROVINCES—						
AGRA	101·	82·0	56	..	0·00	0·00
Mainpuri	98·5	78·1	73	..	0·00	0·00
Jhansi	100·8	83·8	54	..	0·00	0·00
Cawnpore	98·2	78·4	74	..	0·00	—0·05
Allahabad	99·1	78·5	64	..	0·00	0·00
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	115·6	85·6	42	..	0·00	0·00
Karachi	90·0	82·5	80	..	0·00	—0·01
Ajmer	102·7	87·5	35	..	0·00	0·00
Jaipur	100·7	84·6	41	..	0·00	0·00
Kotah	112·6	85·0	31	..	0·00	—0·00
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	104·0	79·5	62	..	0·00	0·00
Dwarka	94·6	81·1	76	..	0·00	—0·03
Veraval	87·6	78·8	75	..	0·00	0·00
Rajkot	103·1	74·6	63	..	0·00	0·00
Bhavnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pora	110·0	79·5	74	..	0·00	—0·02
Surat	99·9	81·1	69	..	0·00	0·00
Ahmedabad	108·6	80·7	79	..	0·00	0·00
Deesa	109·3	77·4	49	..	0·00	0·00
Neemuch	110·9	82·3	35	..	0·00	0·05
Indore	109·1	85·1	46	..	0·00	—0·05
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	106·8	81·5	39	..	0·00	0·00
Saugor	107·6	81·4	46	..	0·00	0·00
Hoshangabad	112·2	84·4	35	..	0·00	—0·04
Khandwa	112·7	82·1	41	..	0·00	—0·03
Akola	112·7	85·0	31	..	0·00	—0·05
Amraoti	113·3	85·3	31	..	0·00	—0·05
Nagpur	109·6	82·6	45	..	0·00	—0·09
Chanda	108·6	86·5	37	..	..	—0·12
Raipur	104·7	79·0	50	..	..	..
KONKAN—						
Bombay	94·4	84·2	76	..	..	—0·36
Ratnagiri	95·8	77·9	90	0·14	0·55	—0·20
Mormugao	91·0	78·7	85	0·12	0·39	—0·21
Karwar	86·2	78·0	85	..	1·74	+0·14
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	106·9	79·1	31	..	..	—0·19
Ahmednagar	102·6	73·5	33	..	0·01	—0·16
Poona	98·5	74·8	80	0·04	0·04	—0·27
Sholapur	94·3	75·1	89	0·37	0·82	+0·60
Bijapur	91·2	74·8	65	..	0·21	—0·04
Belgaum	92·3	69·5	56	..	0·18	—0·22
Aurangabad	104·9	77·7	55	..	0·09	—0·15
Nizamabad (Indor).	108·4	74·2	59	0·15	0·15	+0·09
Hyderabad	96·8	79·2	57	..	0·00	—0·18
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89·8	79·8	79	0·17	0·40	—1·02
Calicut	88·3	79·1	85	..	0·66	—1·11
Cochin	85·2	75·2	86	1·50	1·59	+0·09
Colombo	86·0	79·0	89	0·15	0·52	—0·16
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94·8	82·2	84	..	0	—0·17
Cuddapah	103·5	81·0	60	..	0	—0·22
Nellore	103·5	82·9	88	..	0	—0·14
Madras	98·3	89·8	83	..	0·83	+0·46
Coimbatore	93·4	75·8	85	..	0	—0·10
Pamban	99·1	79·8	63	..	0	—0·12
Trivandrum	97·2	79·7	82	0·15	0·15	+0·07

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

June 3.

Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head Quarters at 6-30. P. M. on Friday the 6th Instant. Dress.—Undi.

EARLY MORNING COMET.

The Nimasse seems to have made good to discover at least one new year, and his 1913 addition to early astronomy has just been from the Nice Observatory. Of the 9th and 10th magnitudes. When seen, the new comet is at present some three magnitudes too faint to be seen with the naked eye. There is the possibility that before long the vicinity of the earth it will develop—as is the habit of comets—as near the sun—in brightness sufficiently to enable naked-eye-observers to glimpse it. It is moving some twelve degrees above the equator in a direction which will shortly take it well into our northern skies, but at present it must be looked for in the small hours of the morning in the east, where it is moving through the crowded galaxy of the Milky Way across the lower portion of Cygnus towards Lyra.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 1st June 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..inches 29·645
Temperature of Air ..	degrees 88·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer..	„ 81·7
Dew Point	„ 79·5
Relative humidity of Air	„ 0·748
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	6·0
Maximum temperature of Air..	degrees 94·4
Minimum do. do.	„ 85·2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight WNW., NW	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours midnight to midnight	miles 379

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The readings of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8—15 a. m., Standard Time on the 2nd June 1913 was 29·828 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913 — High water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	June.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	2	m 9 58	26 9
		9 28 a	25 9
Tues.	3	m 10 39	27 5
		10 13 a	26 0
Wed.	4	m 11 20	28 2
		10 57 a	26 3
Thurs.	5	0 1 a	28 10
		11 40 a	26 5
Fri.	6	0 43 a	29 2
Sat.	7	m 0 21	26 5
		1 26 a	29 2
Sun.	8	m 1 10	26 3
		2 1 a	28 11

1913 — Low water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	June.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	2	3 10	16 11
		3 44 a	20 2
Tues.	3	m 3 47	16 2
		4 30 a	19 11
Wed.	4	m 4 24	15 6
		5 15 a	19 8
Thurs.	5	m 5 2	14 11
		5 59 a	19 6
Fri.	6	5 41	14 8
		6 42 a	19 4
Sat.	7	6 22	14 8
		7 26	19 3
Sun.	8	7 5	15 1
		8 13	19 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

June.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
2. (Mon.)	6h. 1m.	7h 12 m.
3. (Tues.)	6h. 1m.	7h 12 m.
4. (Wed.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 13 m.
5. (Thurs.)	6h. 0m.	7h. 13 m.
6. (Fri.)	6h. 0m.	7h. 14 m.
7. (Sat.)	6h. 0m.	7h. 14 m
8. (Sun.)	6h. 0m.	7h. 15 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—Full Moon May 20. 0h. 48·1 m. P. M.; Last quarter, 28th, 5 h. 33·7 m, A. M.; New Moon, June 5th, 1 h. 27·0 m. A. M; First quarter, 11th, 10th, 7 3 m. P. M.

A CANINE GUN TEAM.

We have been accustomed since youth to regard the dog as man's friend and faithful servant *par excellence* among the domestic animals; but only in latter years has the dog begun to take his place as the organised servant of the community. Dogs have collected very come a trained addition to the police able purposes at the great railway termini; more officially they have become a trained addition to the police-forces both on the Continent and at home. But the most complete development of the dog's social services must be sought in Belgium, where the dog has been harnessed to tiny carts for peaceful commercial pursuits. Dogs are now to be utilised as machine-gun teams.

"La Belgique Militaire" informs us that thirty dogs trained to draw the mitrailleuse have been installed in the Baudouin Barracks at Brussels. The experiment has proved extremely successful; for not only are the dogs docile and competent, but they have become general favourites among the soldiers. The new teams, we are assured, possess great tactical advantages. They move silently and without apparent effort over the roughest ground; and, even more important, they are almost invisible. At a distance of three hundred yards nothing can be seen of a gun-team save the drivers. In practice the canine mitrailleuse will be able to follow infantry without difficulty in any offensive action. In short, to quote our authority once more, the military dogs "are called upon to play a particularly effective and glorious part."

Sherrygroom tape factory, near Stewartstown, co. Tyrone, the only tape factory in Ireland, was destroyed by fire. It is not known how the fire was caused. The loss is said to be about £20,000.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

June, 2.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market remained steady to-day in the vicinity of Rs. 96-6-0 for 30th June delivery. The business done was, on a very restricted scale.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 103-4-0.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market remained neglected in the morning but at the close the Market assumed a firm tone.

David closed at Rs. 520 for June and Rs. 525 for July.

Standard improved to Rs. 1,380 for June and Rs. 1,390 for July.

Fazulbhai touched to Rs. 525 for June delivery and Rs. 530 for July delivery.

Phoenix advanced to Rs. 170 for July.

Crescent changed hands at Rs. 116-4 for June.

Finlay were in demand at Rs. 380 for July.

Bank of India Shares were placed at Rs. 70.

Sind Light Railway Shares were in demand at Rs. 141.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary Shares were quoted at Rs. 240.

Bombay Burma Trading Shares declined to Rs. 630.

There was no doing in Press Shares.

Tata Iron & Steel Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 98.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 2.

The share market opened quiet with buyers very little in evidence, and holidays feeling abroad.

The jute market is closed to-day and to-morrow, and the holiday atmosphere also caused the gunny market to be very dull. At close sacks were attracting more attention.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, June 2.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	dull.
Estimated Sales..	10,000
Total Imports	11,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. J.	6·32	6·30
J. A.	6·31	6·29
A. S.	6·22	6·20
S. O.	6·11	6·10
O. N.	6·05	6·04
N. D.	6·01	6·00
D. J.	6·00	5·99
J. F.	6·00	6·00
F. M.		

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

June, 2.

The Local cotton market was quiet with nothing doing. The market will be closed to-morrow owing to General Public Holiday. The market eagerly await the Bureau Report which may bring some excitement.

The following are to-day's quotations.

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. & S. Bengals	232	226	..	Ready
H. & C. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	Do
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	234	228	..	Do.
M. & G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	234	227	..	Do.
D. „	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	233	226	..	Do.
G. M. Khandeish	245	235	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	277	269	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpur Kamptee	273	266	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	268	260	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgaun	261	253	..	Do.
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	252	244	..	Do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	256	248	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	282	275	269	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	248	239	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	77	Do.
Westerns, Chanka	..	..	267	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	276	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	279	Do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	281	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	266	Do.
M. G. Do.	..	..	75	Do.
M. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,695
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 %	69-8
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6¼ o/o	12·
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	31
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15, ..	..	6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10, ..	..	6¼ o/o	12½
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	56
Standard Bank Rs. 50..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan, Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: .. (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15..	do.	10 o/o	18
Punjab National Bk..			175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank of Mercantile Bank £ 12	Oct.-Apl	16 o/o	£60
£ 12	A	7 o/c	£21
£ 12	do.	7 o/c	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87½
Eastern Bank, Ld. £ 4	New	5 o/o	87 xD
National Bank of India £ 12 ..	Sept-May	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc..	May-Oct.	25	905
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Bear Manufacturing. ..	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	25	242½
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30	140
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	555
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	282½
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2145
China ..	Mar.-Sep	50	800
Choti Silk ..	..	20	433
Colaba Land and M.Il.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,465
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	410
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla ..	April	40	710 X1
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep.	5	113½
Cutrimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	265
David ..	May-Nov.	20	520
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	195
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	500
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..	140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	5 5
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,430
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	375
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	4 50
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	102½ XD
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40	467 XI
Ginning Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	152½
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	145 XD
Jewraj Balco ..	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,335
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25	800
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1,345
Madhowji Dharamsi..	June-Dec	75	1,599
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	2,050
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,210
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	360
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	245
New City of Bombay..	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,065
Phoenix ..	Jan.-July.	7½	170
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	820
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec.	250	4,930
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	40	360
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1,370
Sun ..	Oct.	..	137½
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	220
Swan ..	New O	12½	29 3/16
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1,732½
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1 460
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton {C. ..	..	Nil.	4·5
Vishnu Cotton {P. ..	..	Nil.	663
Western India ..	Sept.	45	600
Mysore Spinning ..	..	..	240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6½	670
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	6o/o	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4	97
Dhond Baramati Rs.80		4 o/o	101
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	122
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7	141
Tapti valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug	7½	59 16/32
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132½

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar ..	May	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee ..	No .	45	500
Bell's Cawnpore ..	Au .	6½	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8¼	137½
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7½	132½
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	805
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Munmar Manufg ..	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian ..	Sept.	78	910
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	50	880
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	525
New Prince of Wales..	do.	45	750
Sind ..	Nov.	30	2500
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	235
Valkart, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	690
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	125

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co..	Oct.-May	10	181
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 25 ..	August	Nil.	12
Bamankua ..	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Bath ..	June	6	35
Badham Pile ..	..	7	50
Baroda Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Aug	..	99 2D
Bo. Burma T. Corpr. ..	..	15	630
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld.	Feb.-Aug	..	173
Bombay Ice Manufg..	H. yearly	3	23
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct	Rs. 2	960
Bo. Land and Building	..	40	400
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	Mar.-Sep. Sep.-Oct.	5	242½ 275
Central I. M. Co., Ld..	April	6 ½ 20%	29½
City of Bombay Building Co.	Dec.-Jun	10 H.yr.	453
Delhi Flour ..	Sep.	8	120
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50	..	30	330
Indian Mantle. In. Co Ltd., Rs. 20. ..	Dec.	18	20
Indian Cotton Oil Company, Old		..	103
Indian Cotton Oil Company, New Issue		..	25
Indian Cotton Oil Company, P	March.	7 %	51
John Roberts & Co. ..	Oct.-Jul.	13	200
Jost's Fans Supply Co Rs. 50.	July.	10 %	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175..	do	12½	130
Karachee Landing Rs. 75.	..	..	107½
Marks & Co. ..	July	8	101
Marsland Price Co. O	..	..	100 nom
Marsland Price Co. P..	..	Nil.	71
Narier Hotel Co. ..	..	7 %	25
O Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50.	May	20 %	350
Phillips & Co. ..	July	Rs. 3½	35
Port Canning Co. ..	Sep.	40	825
Shivrajpur Synd. etc..	..	10 %	20¼
Shivrajpur Debs. ..	..	8 %	500
Sidar Carbie G'n. Co	..	..	95
Soundy & Co. ..	Mar.-Aug	..	10 nom
Tata Iron Steel Co. Ordinary		Nil.	93
Tata Hydro Electric	Jan & July	..	220
Tata Hydro Electric P.		..	175
Thacker & Co. ..	..	4 %	937½
Telephone Co. ..	May.	20 %	725
Treacher & Co. ..	July.	Rs. 2½	212
		Rs. 15	62 XD 505

—Buyer S—Seller Nom.—Nominal price
CD—Cum-dividend XD—Ex-dividend.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 2nd.

1st. S. S. Markomannia	Tapps	Buschra	May 24th.
S. S. Dumra	Bwebridge	Buschra	May 25th.
S. S. Baroda	Horscraft	Buschra	May 20th.
S. S. E. F. Ferdmand	Leva	Trieste	May 11th.
2nd. S. S. Trafford Hall	Mail	Liverpool	May 1st.
S. S. Homayun	Murch	Odeida	May 23rd.

DEPARTURES.

June 2nd.

S. S. Sabaris	Rippon	Naples.
S. S. Ormidale	Thompson	Karachi.
3rd. S. S. Ambra	Banditech	Trieste etc..
4th. S. S. Den of Kelley	White	Genoa.
S. S. Indo Maru	Memoto	Kobe.

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—

Steamer Dumbe for Marseilles.
„ Oolobaria „ Calcutta.
„ Uganda „ „
„ Nordmark „ Hamberg.

S. S. Markomannia.—The steamer Markomannia, 2,840 tons, Captain W. Fapps, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Buschra, May 24th with a general cargo.

S. S. Dumra.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. D. Burbridge, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Buschra May 25th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Baroda.—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Baroda, 1,898 tons, Captain Harscraft, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Buschra May 20th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. E. F. Ferdinand.—The A. L. S. N. Co's steamer E. F. Ferdinand, 3,906 tons, Captain P. A. Leva, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Trieste May 11th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Trafford Hall.—The Hansa Line steamer Trafford Hall, 3,436 tons, Captain J. M. Mail, arrived in the harbour on Monday from Liverpool May 1st with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Homayun.—The Asiatic Co's steamer Homayun, 2,154 tons, Captain J. H. Murch, arrived in the harbour on Monday from Hodeida May 23rd with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Abario.—The steamer Abario, 1,830 tons, Captain C. Ripon, sailed on Monday for Naples with a general cargo.

S. S. Indo Maru.—The O. S. Kaisha steamer Indo Maru, 3,972 tons, Captain N. Nemoto, will sail for Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ormidale.—The steamer Ormidale, 2,304 tons, Captain J. Thompson, sailed on Monday for Karachi with balast.

S. S. Ambra.—The A. L. S. N. Co's steamer Ambra, 3,439 tons, Captain F. Banditsch, will sail to-day for Trieste with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Den of Kelly.—The steamer Den of Kelley, 2,874 tons, Captain A. White, will sail on Wednesday for Genoa with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN PORT.

MONDAY, June 2nd, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed. Steamer	Cart	Agent
1. Hannington Court	Wilson W.	G. & Co
B. Clan Macintyre	Nash	J. F. & Co
C. & E. Glen Clunny	Taylor W.	A. G. & Co.
D. & E. Werdenfels	Spillman	W. & A. G. & Co.
F. Portloe	Roberts.	
G. Firoozi	Primrose	T. M. & Co.
K. Indo Maru	Nemoto	O. S. Kaisha
M. Lancefield	Meikle	T. M. & Co.
N. Reekhergen	Hond	J. M. & Co
O. Ville-de Bordeaux	Franquais	J. M. & Co.
P. Weissenfels	Klaunchaff	W. & A. G. & Co
Q. Cloutsham	Widdess	W. & A. G. & Co.

V. DOCK.

1. Cahoto	Pelligrim	Ruhattino Co.
2. Massilia	Thompson	W. & A. G. & Co.
3. Baroda	Horscraft	M. M. & Co.
4. Ariosto	Booth	J. F. & Co
5. Westminster	Williams	T. M. & Co.
6. City of Naples	Pine	K. N. & Co
7. Den of Kelly	White	K. N. & Co
9. Devanha	Hickey	P. and O. S. N. Co.
12 & 13. Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
14. Lingo	Butler	M. M. & Co.
16. President	Schutt	A. Strandish & Co.

M. W. D. D.

Rahmani	McIntyer	T. M. & Co.

H. W. V. D.

Dumra	Burbridge	M. M. & Co.

H. W. P. D.

Kaveri	Pakeera	B. S. N. & Co
Courland	Ebrahim	B. S. N. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Cairnross	Hyslop	W. & A. G. & Co

THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co.
(INDIA), LTD.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

Importers of Petroleum and its products: Sole Importers of the world famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit.

KEROSINE BRANDS.

	Per case. Rs. a. p.
Shell Case Oil 150° ...	5 8 0
	Per two tins. Rs. a. p.
Anchor Brand 125° ...	4 8 0
Rising Sun Brand 125° .	4 7 0
Ship Brand 125°	4 5 0
Bull Brand 125°	4 0 6
Swan Brand 125°	3 12 6

Bulk prices of 125° oil are 10 annas less than the above in each instance.
162

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. As.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co

FREE OF COST.

CARTONS CONTAINING:—

Sample tin of "Nestle" Brand Condensed Milk, "Nestle" Milk Food, and "Kohler's" Pure Soluble Cocoa, on receipt of 3 anna stamp to defray postage and packing.

(Without "Nestle" Milk Food sample 2 anna stamp only). Application to.

"B. C.," P. O. Box 333, BOMBAY.
258

AUSTIN.

The Rolls-Royce of Small Cars.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
OF
12 H.P. & 15 H.P. Models.

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

SUBURBAN SERVICE.

On Tuesday 3rd instant the entire local service will be run as shewn in the Sheet Time Tables of local trains in force from 1st June 1913, except the following trains:—

KURLA LOCALS.

Down 107, 111. 113, 131. Up 108, 112, 114, 132.

THANA LOCALS.

Down 73, 91. Up 74, 92.

No. 59 down local will stop at all stations.

The public will be allowed to travel by 57 Down and 62 Up Kalyan workmen's train and 118 Up Kurla workmen's train.

The public are advised that these arrangements are liable to alteration or cancellation at any time as may be found necessary.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 2nd June 1913.

THROUGH TRAIN SERVICES.

Endeavours will be made to run the following trains to-morrow:—

Between Bombay and Poona.

DOWN TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Leaving Bombay.
35	Passenger	4-20.
19	Express	8-0
3	Mail	14-45
21	Passenger	15-50
23	Passenger	2-25
25	Passenger	23-15

UP TRAINS.

No.	Train	Due to arrive in Bombay.
4	Mail	11-10 ,,
40	Passenger	16-35 ,,
20	Passenger	18-0 ,,
22	Express	19-35 ,,
24	Passenger	5-10 on 4th instant.
26	Passenger	6-20 on 4th instant.

Between Bombay and Raichur.

DOWN TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Leaving Bombay.
15	Passenger	10-10
9	Mail	22-0

No. 9 Down Mail will only run through to Raichur.

UP TRAINS.

No.	Train (Due to arrive in Bombay.)
10	Madras Mail 6-0 ,,

North East Line.

DOWN TRAINS.

No.	Train	Leaving Bombay.
11	Passenger	9-40
1	Nagpur Mail	14--0
7	Jubbulpore Mail	21--0

UP TRAINS.

No.	Train	Due to arrive in Bombay.
2	Nagpur Mail	8-45
8	Jubbulpore Mail	13-20

The Up and Down Punjab Mail Trains will only run between Itarsi and Delhi. Passengers by these trains will be conveyed between Bombay and Itarsi by the Jubbulpore Mail Trains.

A. C. RUMBOLL.
General Traffic Manager,
Bombay 2nd June 1913.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
June 3rd 1913.

INDIANS AND THE ARMY.

Mr. J. B. Pennington, I.C.S., (Retd.) who writes in the May number of the "Indian Review" on "Indians in the Army," does not see eye to eye, with Indian politicians, but in his own way he is sympathetic to Indian aspirations. He does not admit that in simultaneous examinations there is any salvation, but he sees no objection to a preliminary examination in India to select a sufficient number of men to fill as much as half the vacancies every year, to be sent to England (at the expense of the Indian Government) to compete in London. It is not necessary to pronounce upon the merits of Mr. Pennington's scheme, but, incidentally, he postulates that, if the Army is to remain largely in European hands, the civil administration must be controlled by Europeans. Now, there is no question as to control. No advocate of simultaneous examination, has raised the question of control of the administration, and, indeed, it is difficult to imagin anything more irrelevant. Fifty per cent. of the Civil Service may be composed of Indians, without the control of the administration, on the existing basis, being altered or modified in any manner. No doubt, in a sense, every civilian may be said to control the administration: so, for that matter, does the humblest member of the subordinate services. But the power of control in an effective sense resides elsewhere. The Army is in European hands; but it does not control itself, lay down a military policy, devise a system of Army administration of its own, declare war, conclude peace, or annex territory. The whole theory of control is entirely inadmissible in a discussion of the constitution of the Civil Service in this country. In so far as there is civilian control, we would abolish that control altogether or largely restrain it, as a beginning. In any event, it is unfair to Indians to trot out the argument as to "control" as a perpetual barrier to their own advancement in the service of their native land. At the best, it comes to no more than this: the civilian controls now. Why he should control and why that control must be permanently maintained are questions that must be honestly faced. The only condition upon which that control can be permanently maintained is the permanent abasement of a whole people; and Mr. Pennington himself quotes the wise saying of a great Anglo-Indian administrator, Sir Thomas Munro, "It would certainly be more desirable that we should be expelled from that country altogether than that our system of Government should be such as to end in the abasement of a whole people."

To do Mr. Pennington justice, he quotes with approval Sir William Plowden's just and generous plea for permitting Indian soldiers to reach higher ranks than they do now. In Sir William's emphatic words, this may be an unpopular question,—it may even provoke "racial antagonism," but "it is a question which must be faced." The Indian soldier's gallantry and fidelity have been evidenced on many a stricken field. Why is there no Indian officer commanding a regiment? No one can tell, but the fact is there, and thoroughly discredits the system. Sir William Plowden imagines that the best solution of the problem is to select one or two regiments in which the officering might be restricted entirely to Indian gentlemen, and he says the experiment will not fail. The curious fact is that on this question, eminent Anglo-Indian administrators of a former generation held more liberal views than their successors at the present day. Great names in Indian story may be cited as supporters of the proposal to advance Indians to higher posts in the Army. Sir Henry Lawrence, Lord Napier, Sir George Chesney and Sir Donald Stewart—to mention only a few—admitted the injustice of withholding commissions from Indians. The solution they favoured was not that Indian officers should command British regiments, but that special regiments should be raised in which Indian gentlemen might receive commissions. There are, as Sir William Plowden points out, very strong reasons why Indian gentlemen should not be drafted into British regiments. But there can be no objection to the very limited nature of the proposal made by Sir William Plowden. A scheme practically on all fours to this is said to have received the strong support of the Government of India and of the military authorities but it failed to enlist the support of the authorities in England, and it was accordingly shelved. The question is one of great importance, and it behoves political organisations in India to agitate the matter.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

We have no wish to say anything calculated to delay the settlement of the Railway strike now in progress or to provoke further controversy. It is easy enough—nothing easier—to throw the entire responsibility for the present unfortunate development upon the strikers. But what the public would like to know is whether the management primarily responsible for the strike took reasonable measures to meet the men in a conciliatory spirit. The spirit shown in Madras stands in marked contrast with the manner in which Major Shelley investigated, with equal patience and courtesy, the grievances of the employees of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The management of the Madras Railway coin fine phrases to excuse their neglect to meet the men half way: in Bombay, the more prosaic policy is followed of investigating grievances, instead of adopting the ostrich-like policy of not seeing and not hearing. There is news to-day of a somewhat encouraging character. Lord Pentland has acknowledged the telegram of the Bangalore Trades Association, suggesting arbitration, so far as to say that the matter will be dealt with in the Public Works Department. The Resident in Mysore is also moving. Better late than never! It is singularly unfortunate that the existing administrative machinery should be so powerless,—and the non-official public entirely helpless—in the face of a Railway strike which threatens the general interest of the community, through a wide area of the country. That is matter for future consideration. Meahwhile, there is pressing need for the prompt intervention of the authorities not to let the situation in Madras develop any further.

LIMITS OF ARBITRATION.

The futility of arbitration in the dispute between the United States and Japan over the Californian controversy forms the subject of an illuminating comment in the "Pall Mall Gazette." The dispute is essentially one between two races which "cannot co-exist as economic competitors." The problem is fairly put by the "Pall Mall." In the United States as in the Western Provinces of Canada, the competition is economic. That strips the matter of the usual embroideries about low standard of civilisation, historical associations and the rest. The "Pall Mall' goes on:—

If the Chinese and Japanese are to have free entry on the Pacific coast and avail themselves of the privilege to any serious extent, it means eventually the extirpation of white labour. All the arbitration in the world will not persuade the Westerners that it is their duty to give up their bread and butter to an alien race, and we can imagine how much likelihood there is of a Government at Washington taking measures to enforce such an award upon its own subjects. We should rather like to see the experiment carried out, for its usefulness in bringing many dreamers back to hard facts.

The bread and butter formula is succinctly stated. We fancy, however, that even yellow races may have their own ideas of what is to be their economic interest in their own land. And if they enforce that policy, we imagine they will succeed in bringing the exclusionists face to face with many "hard facts," too!

THE CANADIAN CRISIS.

The Canadian Senate's rejection of Mr. Borden's scheme of the Dominion's contribution to the Imperial Navy creates a very difficult situation for that statesman. There are only two courses open to him: he might appeal to the people or drop his scheme for the time being. Perhaps an appeal to the people is dependent upon party considerations and the exigencies of the domestic situation. The appeal to the country, if it takes place, will not be solely on the naval question, but will also embrace the question of the reform of the Senate. This has long been on the tapis, although both parties lacked the courage to tackle it. The Senate consists of members nominated for life and is predominantly Liberal. The main complaint against this body has been that it is quite as unrepresentative as the House of Lords, and as irresponsible and unresponsive to any but party sentiment. It is, in fact, the House of Lords all over again, albeit without the hereditary taint. Its action in rejecting Mr. Borden's naval scheme is tantamount to a challenge to that statesman to appeal to the people as much upon his naval policy as upon its own constitution. The probabilities are that the Senate would not have staked its own existance upon the naval issue, unless it was sure that upon that issue Mr. Borden will not be able to obtain popular support. A general election can alone prove whether the Senate has misjudged the situation. But at any rate, there can be no doubt that as far as Mr. Borden is concerned, he has no other alternative than to face the music or modify his naval policy without more ado. Perhaps Mr. Borden will take his courage in both his hands and appeal. After a long exile the Conservatives have just come into power and are face to face with a hostile "upper" house, which has made short work of a great measure of policy. His duty to the Empire as he has finely conceived it, and his interest from a party point of view alike call for vigorous action.

MISLEADING MR. MONTAGU.

The current number of "Truth" contains some very strong comments, though not too strong, on the grossly misleading answer given by the Under-Secretary for India recently in the House of Commons to the effect that Captain Finnie had not been put up by the Government of Burma to bring his civil action for libel against Mr. Channing Arnold, and that the Government was not in any sense a party to it. It is not exactly without precedent for the India Office to prepare replies for Ministers in Parliament, on the strength of information conveyed to them from India of a misleading character. But we do not remember anything so audacious as the conduct of the Burma Government in this particular matter. As "Truth" points out, if Mr. Montagu would read for himself the evidence in the Magistrate's court, he would learn how Captain Finnie on his own showing was recalled to Burma, was sent by the Secretariat to the Government Advocate and thereafter followed that gentleman's instructions, and, if he would put the question direct and demand an answer without any equivocation, he would learn what was apparently not within his knowledge at the time he answered the question in the House of Commons, that the Government is actually paying Captain Finnie's costs. Captain Finnie is nominally the plaintiff and the Government Advocate is nominally acting under Captain Finnie's instructions, but it is perfectly clear that the action is being carried on by the Government. We trust this particular matter will not be allowed to rest where it is. Scandals in India sometimes reach a stage where the only safeguard is provided by the ventilation of the matter in Parliament. If Ministers are to be bamboozled into actual misstatements of facts by the officials concerned with impunity, an appalling prospect is opened up. By this time those who sought to elicit information from Mr. Montagu must be fully aware of the misleading character of the reply which was put into his mouth, and it is to be hoped that they will now press the matter, with a view to exposing the truth, and will insist upon knowing how the India Office proposes to deal with those responsible.

DAY BY DAY.

Mr. Alfred Austin whose death is announced had since 1896 held the post of Poet Laureate. After Tennyson died in 1891 no appointment was made for four years, and it began to be thought that the post was to be allowed to lapse, though such poets as William Morris and Swinburne were flourishing. In 1896, however, Lord Salisbury burst upon an astonished world that he had appointed Mr. Alfred Austin, a little known writer of verse, as Poet Laureate. The appointment was subjected to the most severe criticism and Mr. Austin's efforts to justify his title in subsequent years did even less to make it excusable than his previous record. There are many men who can write with great facility reams of a certain sort of innocuous tinkling verse, whom no one would seriously regard as poets. Mr. Austin's published verses had never made any deep impression and he had frequently been the subject of a deal of good humoured derision on the part of the critics.

Whether Lord Salisbury thought that this was precisely the sort of person to write the formal effusions which Wordsworth expressly stipulated against when he accepted the Laureateship is not known. It is more likely that Austin's claims were pressed upon the Tory Prime Minister on account of the years of excellent work he had put in as a political leader-writer. For several years he edited the "National Review" and for a longer period he was the chief leader-writer on the "Standard" in the days when it was the most stalwart supporter of the Conservative Party. It cannot be said that Mr. Austin was guilty of many offences as a Laureate, because he burst into patriotic or loyal song less often than might have been expected. But the few instances in which he did so and attracted attention were singularly unfortunate, such for example as his famous and ill-considered poem in praise of the Jamieson Raid. Mr. Austin was the son of a Leeds merchant and was born in 1835.

Lord Sydenham is to be the guest of the Anglo-Saxon Club at dinner at Prince's Restaurant London, to-morrow.

The post of Poet Laureate, as a regular Court appointment, dates from 1670, when the title was conferred by Letters Patent on Dryden, together with a pension of £300 and a butt of Canary wine. For several centuries previously English Sovereigns had been in the habit of attaching to their Courts, poets, who were expected to celebrate in song the triumphs of the Sovereign. Ben Jonson, however, in the days of Charles I was the first to hold the actual title, though before him Chaucer had been the Court Poet of Edward III, and other Court bards of the earlier Sovereigns had described themselves by the title of Poet Laureate. From Dryden's time the post became a regular institution, and was held in turn by Shadwell, Nahum Tate, Nicholas Rowe, Laurence Eusden, Colly Cibber, William Whitehead, Thomas Worton, H. J. Pye, Southey, Wordsworth, and Tennyson. The post had fallen into contempt until Southey's acceptance of it. The distinction which he gave it was enhanced by Wordsworth and Tennyson. When Wordsworth died its abolition was advocated and a similar demand was put forward after the death of Tennyson. Now-a-days the pecuniary emoluments attached to the post are a mere trifle of £72 a year from the Lord Chamberlain's Department, and £27 from the Lord Steward's in lieu of the butt of sack.

The four largest missionary societies in England report heavy deficits in their accounts for 1912. In the London Missionary Society the excess of expenditure over revenue has been £29,000. In the Church Missionary Society the figure is not much less at £28,000. The Baptist Missionary Society is nearly £10,000 behind with its income and the Wesleyan Missionary Society £8,000. It must not be supposed, however, that there has been an actual decrease in the subscriptions. The gross income of the eight largest British societies shows a slight increase—£1,365,000 for 1912 as compared with £1,363,638 for 1911. In nearly all cases the explanation probably is that the work abroad has been growing more rapidly than the income at Home. In one respect, the deficits are the result of the success of the work having exceeded the expectations of the supporters of missions. A notable fact is the growing of missionary interest in the Colonies. In Germany the position is very much the same as in England—an increase of 455,000 marks in the revenue of the eleven leading societies, but a deficit in most of them owing to the expansion of the work.

During the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. Monday there were in Bombay ten attacks and thirteen deaths from plague, the total mortality from all causes being 103. The total mortality for the corresponding period of last year was 100 and for that of the year previous 64. The plague attacks were reported as follows: three from Bhuleshwar and one each from Middle and Lower Colaba, Dongri, Khara Talao, Kumbharwada, Sewri, Sion, and Worli. There were two deaths from small-pox, but no cases of cholera. Out of 1,316 rats caught during the above-mentioned period, 24 were infected ones, the largest number, four, having been found at Mandvi.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AN ATTORNEY.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTA, June 2.

A special bench of the High Court presided over by the Chief Justice and Justices Stephen and Chowdhuri, sat to-day to hear the rule issued on behalf of Kusum Kumari Dassi, calling on an Attorney of the High Court to show cause why he should not be struck off from the rolls for alleged unprofessional conduct. Mr. Langford James appeared for the petitioner, the Advocate General for the Crown, Messrs. Pugh and Buckland for the Incorporated Law Society and Messrs. Jackson, Norton and St. John Stephen for the Attorney. There was some discussion about Mr. James appearing but the Chief Justice allowed Mr. James to open the case. The next objection taken by Mr. James was that the counter affidavit was filed by Mr. Jackson without giving him notice and he prayed for an adjournment. The Chief Justice did not allow the adjournment. Mr. James then read the petition and affidavits and said that the allegations against the Attorney were that he acted against a client, drew up a plaint against her, and got her to sign a promissory note for Rs. 9,000, when as a matter of fact she was given only Rs. 3,000. Mr. Jackson, in reply said that the basis of verification of the plaint was only information and belief. They had filed a fresh affidavit in which the verification was worse than the previous affidavit. In a new one the knoweldge of information and belief were lumped together. This was an application by a Hindu pardanashin lady. The basis of this application was that her husband was a scoundrel because he had been a party to filing a false plaint as he knew he had not got the money. Here a Hindu widow who worshipped the money of her husband filed a plaint to recover this money on the allegation that her husband was a consummate scoundrel. Counsel submitted that the widow was simply a puppet. The case is proceeding.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

WEATHER SUMMARY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
SIMLA, June 2.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma; fairly general in Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur; local in west coast of the peninsula.

Chief amounts:—Port Blair, four inches; Slipper Island, and Kyaukpyn one; Monywa, Myitkyina and Bangalore two; Berhampore one and half; Burdwan, Mymensingh, Naya Dumka one; Bogra, three; Cochin and Trivendrum, one and a half. The only change of importance in conditions on the West Coast has been an extension northwards of the area affected by the disturbance. Tendency to formation of a storm over the Bay is maintained.

Forecast:—Continuance of rainfall in Burma, Northeast India and west of the peninsula and a few thunderstorms in the United Provinces and in the hills of the Punjab.

ON DECLINING AND FALLING.

ROME AND BRITAIN.

For "The Chronicle."

We have got so into the habit of viewing the Roman Empire merely as a subject for *post-mortem* examinations, that it is refreshing to come across a writer who thinks of Rome as she lived rather than of Rome the victim of disease and death. There has been something morbid about our interest in her long decline and fall. Comparisons are notoriously odious. But how avoid a comparison between the Roman and the British Empire, two growths so similar, so outstanding, so unparalleled in the history of other nations? We note her enormous bulk, her city-bred youth declining personal service, an enervation of life that made her heart beat ever more slowly, and we regretfully, almost painfully, admit that she was bound to break up. And if so, what about ourselves? The analogy is obvious. Is there any means of escaping the conclusion? Our historians and politicians have all agreed that there is none, and they have set about accounting for the fall of Rome according to each man's own particular bias. This is what comes of importing cheap foreign corn and undermining the agricultural industry, says the Protectionist. This is the result of neglecting personal service, says the Conscriptionist, of militarism and luxury, say the peace lover and simple liver. And so they all point the moral, and like Silas Wegg settle dismally down to their task, "And now Mr. Boffin, Sir, we'll decline and we'll fall."

And now Mr. Stobart in "The Grandeur that was Rome" has with a delightfully open mind suggested that perhaps after all Rome never did decline and fall, that "the attitude of treating her merely as a subject for antopsies and a source of gloomy vaticinations for the benefit of the British Empire is a preposterous affront to history. The mere notion of an Empire continuing to decline and fall for five centuries is ridiculous. It is to regard as a failure the greatest civilising force in all the history of Europe, the most stable form of government, the strongest military and political system that has ever existed." The beginnings of authentic Roman history can hardly be put further back than 390 B.C., when the City was taken by the Gauls, and historians carry it down to 476 A.D., the fall of the Western, or 1453 A.D. the fall of the Eastern Empire, according to their point of view. So that we get the absurd picture of a state that flourished for two hundred and decayed for five hundred or fifteen hundred years according to the final date selected.

The Latin authors are themselves largely to blame for the false perspective in which we have so long been accustomed to view their history. Every Roman was an inveterate *laudator temporis acti*, and the magnificent struggle against Carthage and Hannibal was scarcely over, Greece had barely begun to think of conquering her conqueror, when already the Romans were croaking about their departed manliness and the days that were of yore. Here was a young giant just stretching himself before a struggle that was to leave him master of a continent, muttering to himself that his glory was departed. Here was an absurd young Titan about to prevail over many valiant adversaries grumbling to himself *"Heu tempora, heu mores!"* And so it was all through Roman history. Not only in her feverish youth, but even in her stalwart prime, Roman historians insisted that there had been no real heroes after Horatius Cocles and Fabius Cunctatos. Horace, Tacitus, Suetonius pipe all one note, sing all the same refrain "Oh wretched we, to have seen what we have seen, see what we see." And the mantle of Tacitus unluckily descended on yet another cynic and in "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," Gibbon portrayed her in an attitude which is apparently to be hers for ever; she is once more Rome th moribund.

And after all it appears that th was another point of view. Ther the plant as well as the seed to be sidered, and perhaps a Roma Europe, a church which has been modified by the passing of eigh hundred years, a system of law w has imposed itself on the world greater achievements than the hu ing down of a Hannibal, or the hold of a bridge against Lars Porsen The new nations that arose out of t disintegrating empire are the outcom of a regenerating not a degenerating force. Let us cheer up then. Our great predecessor is not so much a warning and a menace, as a consolation. Rome is perhaps not the last and only city whose soundness of heart justifies the prayer "Esto perpetua."

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

NEW BOMBAY KNIGHT.

C. I. E. FOR MR. P. R. CADELL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, June 2.

A Gazette Extraordinary issued this evening publishes the following honours list:—

K. C. S. I.

Mr. F. O'Dwyer, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Roos-Keppel, Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, North Western Frontier Province.

C. S. I.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. G. Giffard, I.M.S., Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital, Madras.

Mr. E. W. Johnston C.S., Deputy Secretary Finance Deaprtment, Government of India.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, Commissioner in Sind, Bombay.

Vakhatsinhji Kesrisinhji Thakore Sahib of Sayla, 3rd class Chief, Kathiawar.

The Hon. Mr. A. H. Saunders, C.S., Commissioner, Meerut Division and Additional Member, Imperial Legislative Council.

C. I. E.

Major G. K. Walker, Indian Civil Veterinary Department, Professor of Sanitary Science, Punjab Veterinary College.

Sardar Arur Singh, Honorary Magistrate and Manager Darbar Sahib, Amritsar, Punjab.

Lieutenant-Colonel V. N. Hickley, Commandant, Bihar Light Horse and Manager, Indigo Factory, Muzaffarpur.

The Hon. Sheo Shanker Sahay, Pleader and Manager, Banali State, Bhagalpur, and Member, Legislative Council, Bihar and Orissa.

Mr. J. H. Stone, Deputy Director, Public Instruction, Madras.

Major G. S. G. Crauford, Intelligence Officer, Persian Gulf.

Major H. N. St. John, Assistant Secretary, Foreign Department, Government of India.

Sardar Appaji Rao Sitole Aukkar, Chief Secretary to Maharajah of Gwalior.

Mr. A. P. Muddiman, C.S. Deputy Secretary, Legislative Department, Government of India.

Mr. H. F. Howard, C.S., Collector of Customs, Calcutta.

Mr. L. Mercer, President, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun.

Captain W. L. Campbell, Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, North Western Frontier Province.

Mr. W. C. M. Dundas, Superintendent of Police, Assam.

Mr. Bhupendra Nath Mitra, Assistant Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India.

Mr. J. H. Lace, Chief Conservator of Forests, Burma.

Mr. P. R. Cadell C.S. Municipal Commissioner, City of Bombay.

Mr. C. S. Watson C.S. Secretary, Political Department, Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. H. L. Stephenson C.S., Secretary, Financial and Municipal Department to Government of Bengal.

Babu Abanindra Nath Tagore, Officiating Principal, Government School of Art, Calcutta.

M. W. H. H. Arden-Wood, Principal, La Martinere College, Calcutta.

Mr. J. R. Pearson C.S., Collector of Meerut.

Major R. H. J. Blackham, R.A., M.C., Commanding Station Hospital, Jutoogh.

Mr. W. C. Ashmore, Deputy Secretary, Military Finance Department, Government of India.

KNIGHTS.

Titles of Knighthood are conferred

[redacted]. Finney, Member, Railway

[redacted] Hon. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy [redacted]n, Merchant, Bombay, Addi- [redacted]Member, Imperial Legislative

[redacted]ustice Pramada Charan Banar- [redacted]ge, High Court, Allahabad.

[redacted]ustice H. L. Stephen, Judge, [redacted]ourt, Calcutta.

[redacted]enant-Colonel J. R. Roberts [redacted], Surgeon to the Viceroy.

V. C. B.

SIMLA, June 2.

[redacted]rdinary members of the [redacted]ision of the second class [redacted] Commanders of the said [redacted]rable Order:—

[redacted]ir Donald James Sim [redacted]C.I.E., C.B., C.S.O., late [redacted]alry, general list, retired [redacted]e 28th Light Cavalry.

[redacted] General Sir Robert Irvin [redacted]I.E., C.B., D.S.O., Aide- [redacted]eral to the King, Com- [redacted]mah Division.

[redacted]neral Henry Hamilton, [redacted] Indian Medical Service

C. B.

[redacted]ordinary members of the [redacted] Division of the third class or [redacted]ions of the said Most Honour- [redacted] Order:

Colonel Robert Henry Twigg, Indian Army.

Colonel George Rainier Crawford, Indian Army.

Brigadier General Arthur Blount Cuthbert Williams, Director of Supplies and Transport.

Col. John Crimmin, V.C., C.I.E., Indian Medical Service.

Colonel Arthur Robert Dick, Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps.

Brevet Colonel John Gunning Hunter, Indian Army.

Col. Percy Holland, Indian Army.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

Mr. W. Hawkins, Registrar, Education Department, Punjab. Rao Bahadur A. C. Pranatharthihara, Inspector of Schools, Madras. Mr. T. Fisher, Superintendent, Government Press, Madras. Khan Bahadur Kutb-ud-Din, Superintendent, Raj Nandgaon State, Central Provinces. Mr. J. S. Shapcott, Registrar, Revenue Department, Government of India. Maung Po, Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioner and Additional Judge, Small Cause Court, Rangoon. Mr. C. P. O'Reilly, Indian Telegraph Department and Deputy Superintendent, Allahabad. Rao Bahadur R. M. Joglekar, Deputy Collector and Indian Assistant to Commissioner, Central Division, Bombay. Mr. B. L. A. Laville, Superintendent, Finance Department, Government of India. Mr. Khagendra Nath Mitra, Deputy Magistrate, Hooghly, Bengal. Mr. G. H. Maffin, Chief Inspector, Customs Preventative Service, Calcutta. Mr. M. Onvala, Registrar, Financial Department, Government of Bengal.

IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL.

Doorga, late Peon, Army Department; Chinnah, late Peon, Army Department. Lakhmana Row, late 1st Grade Daffadar, Office of Deputy Commissioner of Salt, Madras. P. K. Khan, late Amin, District Court, North Malabar, Madras. H. M. Ali, late Government Serang, Backergunj, Bengal. Behari Singh, late Jamadar, Sehore, Central India. Din Dayal, late head peon to Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore.

KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MEDAL.

Lady Dane, wife of Sir Louis Dane, lately Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab. Lady Benson, wife of Sir Ralph Benson, lately Judge, High Court, Madras. The Hon. Christina Phillipa Spence, wife of Major Spence, Assistant Secretary, Army Department. Mr. R. States, Merchant, Madras. Rao Bahadur R. Amarchand, Municipal Councillor, Poona. Sardar Dyal Singh, President, Council of Administration, Faridkot State, Punjab. Lt.-Col. P. B. Haig, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, Bhopal. Raja Jogendra Ranjan Roy of Lalgola, Murshidabad, Bengal. Rev. J. Buchanan, Missionary, Amkhut, Central India and Mr. F. St. G. De L. Booth-Tucker, Salvation Army.

KAISER-I-HIND SILVER MEDAL.

Miss E. M. Farrer M.B., Baptist Mission, Bhiwani, Punjab. Mr. Bhagat Ram, Bar-at-Law, Jullundur, Punjab. Mr. C. V. Dalrymple Hay, Assistant Commissioner, Customs, Madras. Subadar Sher Singh, late Subadar 1st Sappers and Miners; Mrs. A. R. Henderson, wife of Mr. Henderson, Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras. Mr. R. H. Madan, Divisional Forest Officer, Bombay. Rev. Father J. Hoggmann, Roman Catholic Priest, Ranchi. Maung Ba Tok, Chairman, Upper Burma, Central Co-operative Bank. Mr. H. Weir, managing partner, Kalline Tea Estate, Cachar, Assam. Mr. M. C. Taleyar Khan, Deputy Accountant, Bombay Corporation. Mr. H. Mackenzie, Dredging Superintendent, Kashmir. Mr. S. Timothy, Station Superintendent, Ajmer Junction. Miss R. Paterson, Missionary, Ajmer. Rev. J. E. Cummings, American Baptist Missionary, Burma. Sister Catherine, Nursing Sister, Rangoon, Leper Asylum. Honorary Capt. C. S. Wiseman, late Treasurer, Sassoon Hospital Nursing Fund, Bombay. Lt.-Col. C. T. Peters, I. M. S. (retired.) Mr. V. D. T. Mudali, Senior Apothecary, Nizam's State Railway, Hyderabad. Rev. W. Cutting, Principal, London Mission School, Benares. Miss A. L. Pierce, Army Nursing Reserve. Honorary Major L. H. Clerke, Assistant Surgeon, Viceroy's Staff.

INDIAN TITLES.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer upon Nawab Abdus Samad Khan of District Aligarh the title of Nawab Bahadur as a personal distinction.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer upon Haji Muhammad Ishaq Khan, Secretary to the Board of Trustees, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, the title of Nawab as a personal distinction.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer upon Raja Sati Prasad Garga, of Mhasadar, Midnapore, the title of Raja Bahadur as personal distinction.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer upon Lala Durga Prasad of Sandila District, Hardoi (Oudh), the title of Raja as a personal distinction.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer upon Babu Harihar Prasad Narayan Singh of Amawan, District Patna, the title of Raja as a personal distinction.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer upon Sardar Muhammad Khan Zarakzai of Nurgama, Kalat, in Baluchistan the title of Nawab as a personal distinction.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer upon Pandit Raghunandan Trapathi, head Pandit, Gaya Zilla School, the title of Mohamahopadhyaya.

DEWAN BAHADUR.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Diwan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon Cheruvari Krishnan Avergal, Bar-at-Law, Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes in Madras; Muttu Ramaswami Kalinga Rayar Avergal Poligar of Uttukuli in the Madras Presidency; Rai Bahadur Pandit Parmanand Chatarvedi Diwan of the Jhalawar State in Rajputana.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer upon Munshi Sant Singh, President of the Council of Administration, Kalsia State, the title of Sardar Bahadur as a personal distinction.

KHAN BAHADUR.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon:—Syed Abdul Razack Sahib Contractor, Madras Presidency; Beramji Hormasji Nanavati, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Presidency; Sayed Hosen Bin Hamed Allamedthar, Governor of Mokalla; Maulvi Amin-ul-Islam, Deputy Collector, Bengal; Kazi Alauddin vice-Chairman, Dacca Municipality; Maulvi Raziuddin Khan, pleader and landholder, District Bulaun; Khan Saheb Maulvi Magbul Alam, vice-Chairman Municipal Board, Benares; Maulvi Saivid Ali Bahadur, retired Deputy Collector of Bilgram District, Hardoi; Munshi Imam Muhammad Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Aligarh; Malik Ghulam Muhammad Khan of Pindigheb, Attock District; Dr. Abdul Rahman, vice-President, Municipal Committee and Sub-Registrar Pathankot, Gurdaspur; Subadar Sajjad Ali, Magwe Battalion, Burma Military Police; Dr. Sorabji Shapurji, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Akola; Wadera Nur Muhammad Bangalzai of Splinji, Kohat in Baluchistan. Khan Sahib Sardar Nawab Khan, Wanechi of Loralai in Baluchistan; Risaldar Major Malik Ghulam Muhammad Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 39th Central India Horse; Khan Saheb Bajji Abdul Rahim, Extra-Assistant Superintendent Survey of India; Khan Saheb Miran Bakhsh, temporary sub-Engineer Karachi Extension Railway Survey; Khan Saheb Mir Durra Khan Gitchki of Turbat in Baluchistan.

RAI BAHADUR.

The Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Mr. Author Venu Aiyer Ramalinga Aiyar Avergal, Executive Engineer, Madras Presidency; Kadambi Ranga Chariar Avergal, Acting Government Botanist, Madras Presidency. Mr. Ganga Charan Chattarji, Additional Magistrate of Tippera in Bengal. Mr. Umesh Chandra Sen, late Judge, Court of Small Causes, Dacca. Mr. Mahendra Nath Bhattacharya, vice-Chairman, Howrah. Mr. Lalit Mohan Chatterji, Principal of the Jaggannath College, Dacca. Lala Sheo Prasad, B.A., Small Cause Court Judge, Cawnpore. Mr. Purduman Kishan, Deputy Collector, Fifth Grade in the United Provinces. Pundit Dutt Joshi, Chairman, Municipal Board, Almora. Behari Lal Pande, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Mirzapur. Mr. Jiban Krishna Mittra, Inspector of Police 2nd Grade, United Provinces. Munshi Ravinandan Pershad of Benares. Rai Sahib Lala Narinjan Das, Public Prosecutor, Lahore. Rai Sahib Lala Sundar Das Suri, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Punjab. Rai Sahib Lala Bishen Das, Pleader and vice-President of the Jhelum Municipality. Mr. Upendra Nath Ghosh, Deputy Collector in charge, Orissa Canals. Mr. Rajendra Nath Ray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Arrah. Mr. Sachchitananda Sahay of Arrah, District Sahabad. Mr. Saroda Kumar Ahikath, Pleader and vice-Chairman of the Municipality, Ranchi. Mr. Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, B.L., First Grade Deputy Magistrate and Collector in the Province of Bihar and Orissa. Subadar Manbir Thapa, Myitkyina Battalion Burma Military Police. Seth Puran Rao of Semai, Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces. Subadar Gopal Singh Chetri retired Subadar, 2/8th Gurkha Rifles of Imphal. Munshi Behron Lal Hakim, Jauj, Kotah. Lala Harji Mal Banker and merchant of Peshawar City. Mr. Upendralal Banerji, M.A., Chief Superintendent, office of the Accountant-General in Bengal. Rai Sahib Seth Fateh Chand, Contractor, Temporary Works, Delhi. Rai Sahib Sardar Narayan Singh, Contractor, Temporary Works, Delhi.

RAO BAHADUR.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Mr. Madura Ramachandra Govinda Rao Avergal, Deputy Collector, in the Madras Presidency. Sathappa Chettiar Ramnathan Chettiar Muthiah Chettiar Anamalai Chettiar Avergal, Merchant in the Madras Presidency. The Hon'ble Mr. Mocherla Ramachandra Rao Pantulu, Chairman of the Ellore Municipal Council. Mr. Keshavapalle Narasimha Raw Pantulu Garu, Deputy Collector in the Madras Presidency. Mr. Bhavani Sheshadri Venkataramana Sarma Avergal, Deputy Collector in the Madras Presidency. Rao Sahib Sadashiv Ramachandra Bhagwat, temporary Engineer, Bombay Presidency. Mr. Kashinath Narayan Sane, B. A., late Headmaster, Poona High School in the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Bhimaji Balaji Gudi, a Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Vishnu Narayan Parwlekar, L. C. E., Executive Engineer in the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Kodandra Appayya, Assistant Commissioner in the Province of Coorg. Thakur Ishree Singh of Dhabla Dhar and Kakarkhori, Bhopal Agency. Mr. Balaji Abbaji Bhagwat, B.A. L. L. B., Member of Council, Indore State, Central India. Rao Saheb Prabhakar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, Senior Assistant Surgeon, King Edward Hospital and Medical School, Indiore. Thakur Guman Singh, Kichi, in charge of the State Armoury and Wardrobe, Jodhpur in Rajputana. Mr. Willait Rai, Superintendent of Post Offices, Third Grade.

RAI SAHIB.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the tittle of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction upon:—Kinnattinkare Krishna Nair, District Board Engineer, Madras Presidency. Karsala Arulaiyat Mayudu Garu, merchant and landholder Chingleput District, Madras Presidency. Babu Kumud Nath Mukharji, retired Deputy Magistrate, Bengal. Babu Dinesh Chandra Sen, Calcutta, Babu Kalikanand Mukharji, Public Prosecutor, Birbhum, Bengal. Babu Debendra Kumar Roy, Superintendent Dacca Normal School, Bengal. Babu Ananga Mohun Mukerji, Deputy Superintendent Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Calcutta. Babu Jogendra Nath Roy, Head Assistant Revenue Department, Bengal Secretariat. Babu Krishna Pershad of Gonda, United Provinces. Mr. Priya Nath Ghosh headmaster C. M. S. High School, Jaunpur, United Provinces. Babu Jwala Nath Secretary Municipal Board of Chandansi, United Provinces. Deo Raj, Signalling Inspector, Allahabad. Pandit Gopal Dass Sharma of Jalam, United Provinces. Mr. Sewak Ram, Bar-at-Law, Honorary Magistrate, Lyallpur, Punjab. Lala Paras Ram of Beri, Punjab. Diwan Das, Sialkot Punjab. Lala Khan Chand, Settlement Officer, Gwalior, Lala Badri Pershad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, Babu Rama Nath Mahanti, Manager Kanpur Wards Estate, Bhandrak, Bihar and Orissa. Babu Hari Nath Banerji, Court Inspector of Police, Bhagalpur, Bihar and Orissa. Babu Upendra Nath Ghosh, head assistant officer of the Supenintending Engineer Sone Circle, Bihar and Orissa. Babu Sarat Chandra Chakravatti, Head Assistant, Public Works Department, Bihar and Orissa. Babu Bhagwat Narayan officiating Assistant Inspector Chota Nagpur Division, Bihar and Orissa. Babu Debi Lal of Dinapore, Bihar and Orissa. Babu Lekh Narayen Singh of Barh, Bihar and Orissa. Pandit Durga Prashad Tiwari, Diwan of the Kanker State, Central Provinces. Babu Kamala Kanta Ghosh, Pleader, Assam. Mr. Ram Nath Mukerji, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forest, Assam. Seth Gyan Chand, Agency Treasurer, Sehore, Bhopal Agency. Mathura Mathu Pillai, Inspector Central India Agency Police, Indore. Pandit Braj Jiwan Lal B. A., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Beawar, Ajmer Merwara. Chotmal Chotmal Rawat, Assistant Auditor, Jodhpur Bikaner Railway. Seth Birdi Chand, Tank North West Frontier Province. Chaudhuri Jiwan Das, Dera Ismail Khan. Venkata Swaminanda Iyer clerk, office of Director Criminal Intelligence. Gouri Kant Roy lately officiating Superintendent Home Department. Lala Thakur Das Bhalla, Accountant office of Examiner of Accounts Military Works Services. Pandit Bisheshar Nath Razdan, Chief Accountant, Office of Examiner of Accounts North Western Railway. Pramadaranjan Roy, Extra Assistant Superintendent Survey of India. Babu Chotey Lall, Contractor Oudth and Rohilkhand Railway, Mr. Jayoti Prakash Ganguli, Assistant Foreign Department.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the tittle of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon Grandhi Subbiah Chotti Garu, Acting Head Appraiser Madras Customs House. Gopisetti Narayanswami Nayudu Garu Receiver Nidadavole and Medur estates, Madras Presidency. Amavchand Kupchand Ji Avergal, Inspector of Police, Madras Presidency. Adiyari Chathu, Secretary Municipal Council, Tellicherry, Madras Presidency. Sundaram Aiyar Ramachandra Aiyar, retired Tahsildar, Madras Presidency. Shivamurti Guruwaya Kanbagimath, Gokak Falls, District Belgaum, Bombay Presidency. Mullanack Linganaik of Bhail Hongal, Bombay Presidency. Khimji Kuwaji, Merchant, Bombay Presidency. Hari Khandaji Mahudik, Sub Assistant Surgeon, Bombay, Presidency. Yesvant Kasinath Karnik of Dapoli, Bombay Presidency. Keroba Shri Krishna Wazkar Karbhari of Wao State, Palanpur Agency, Bombay Presidency, Mr. Nilkant Rao Khalatkar, Honorary Magistrate, Digras, Central Provinces. Mr. Balwant Rao Ramachandra Landge, Yeotmal, Berar. Ramashna Raghunath late senior Civilian Clerk Bombay Brigade Office. Mr. T. M. Chockalingam Pillai, chief time table clerk, General Traffic Manager's Office, South Indian Railway.

SARDAR SAHIB.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Sahib as a personal distinction upon.

Mr. Bedi Sujan Singh of Una, Hoshiarpur District. Bhai Khartar Singh, Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the Punjab.

KHAN SAHIB.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon.

Muhammad Hussein Muhammad Taki, Inspector, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay. Mr. Nasarwanji Rustomji Vacha, Jailor, First Grade, Ahmedabad, Central Prison. Mr. Ardeshir Cursetjee Dotuvala, Supervisor Bombay Presidency. Mr. Jamnahomed Husseinbhai Shaikh, late Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad. Mr. Ardeshir Naorojee Belgaum. Framroji Sorabji Master, B.A., Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur Agency. Maulvi Gholam Rabbani, Inspector of Police in Bengal. Sheikh Ahmad Yar of Dera Khan. Sheikh Muhammad Din, pleader, Punjab. Munshi Kamal-ud-Din, Tahsildar, Punjab. Mr. Ahmad Jan, Inspector of Police, Punjab. Malik Paindeh Khan of Darapur, Jhelum District in the Punjab. Sheikh Illahi Baksh, Inspector of Police, Punjab. Sheikh Abdul Aziz, B.A., Editor "Observer", Lahore. Maulvi Saiyis Muhamad Ishap, Sub-Registrar, Bettiah, Bihar and Orissa. Dr. Lal Khan, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Chhindwara, Narsinghpur, Central Provinces. Mr. Israel Talab-ud-Din Malgupar of Khandwa, Raipur, Central Provinces, Maulvi Ala-ud-Din Ahmed Chaudhuri, pleader in Assam. Mirza Gholam Samdani, Tahsildar, Peshawar City. Abdul Karim Khan Indarali, merchant and contractor, Peshawar. Hamidulla Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province. Subadar-Major Arbab Mahomed Usman Khan of Landi, North-West Frontier Province. Sayed Bahar Shah of Dadar, Baluchistan. Maunchi Nur-ul-Islam, District Overseer, Quetta. Badrud Din Khan, British Indian, Aksakal Khotan Nassib Bin Muhammad of Maskat. Haji Ghulam Muhammad, Chief Ladakhi, trader and head of Ladakhi community, Lhassa, Tibet. Cooverji Cursetjee Mehta of Jullunder Cantonment. Munshi Faiz Ali Permanent Way Inspector, North Western Railway. Mr. Burjorjee Bezonjee Gariba, Postmaster, Howrah, Bengal. Maulvi Masi-ud-din, Archaeological Survey, Frontier circle, Peshawar.

BOMBAY'S NEW KNIGHT.

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy is the second son of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Baronet. He joined his father's firm after completing his education and took to public life. For more than nine years he has been on the Bombay Corporation as a representative of the Mahim ratepayers and was once the Chairman of the Standing Committee. In 1910 he was elected by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association to represent their interests in the local legislative council and the Government then nominated him as a Fellow of the Bombay University. This year he was elected by the Mohamedan members of the legislative council to represent the Mohamedans of the Bombay Presidency on the Imperial Council. Besides these, Mr. Fazulbhoy has been an active worker on several public committees and a director of several large concerns. Like his father's, Mr. Fazulbhoy's charities are also very vast and very recently he jointly with his sister Khanoombai, widow of the late Noor Mahomed Jairazbhoy Pirbhoy, in giving away two lakhs and a half for a school for Mahomedan children to be built at Poona and conducted on the lines of Aligarh College.

THE VIENNA SENSATION.

RESIGNATION OF CHIEF OF STAFF.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 2.

The suicide of Colonel Redl of the General Staff, and the subsequent revelations on the subject of espionage have caused something of a consternation in Vienna. It appears that Redl for a number of years acquainted Russia with every detail of Austria's military plans.

Baron Howzendorf, Chief of the General Staff, and Baron Giesl, Commanding the Prague Army Corps, have resigned.

The Empire has ordered the appointment of a special commission of investigation into the organisation of the General Staff.

LABOUR IN SHIPBUILDING YARDS.

NATIONAL STRIKE THREATENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

It is understood that the poll of men on the question of a national shipbuilding strike for a 5 per cent. advance in wages, has given a majority in favour of the strike. A hundred thousand skilled artisans are involved and many thousand of labourers, but the final conference between the employers and the men has been arranged for Wednesday. The shipbuilding industry is at present most active.

U. S. A. AND NICARAGUA.

TREATY APPROVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, June 2.

Mr. Bryan has approved of the treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, in which the former agree to pay three million dollars for the executive right to build a inter-oceanic canal through Nicaragua. The Treaty was concluded by the Taft administration. Mr. Bryan has asked the Senate to ratify it.

REVOLUTIONARIES IN INDO-CHINA.

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP GOVERNOR'S SON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 1.

The "Matin" states that the revolutionaries in Indo-China attempted to kidnap the little son of the Governor-General. Three hundred arrests have been made. Further outrages are feared.

ENGLISH MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, June 1.

The P. and O. Salsette left here at 11-0 p.m. for Bombay with the mails of the 23rd. ultimo.

The P. and O. Moldavia left at 10 p.m. with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

THE ALLIES' QUARRELS.

BULGARIAN DELEGATE RECALLED.

MEETING OF PREMIERS ARRANGED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 2.

As the result of an urgent summons, Dr. Daneff suddenly left London last night for Sofia.

SOFIA, June 2.

The Servian and Bulgarian Premiers met at Tsaribrod last night, and held a conference. They agreed, in principle, to a meeting between the Premiers of the Allies with a view to reaching a mutual understanding.

MEETING OF PREMIERS.

SOFIA, June 1.

M. Guechoff starts tonight for the frontier to meet the Servian Premier, M. Pasics.

KIAMIL ON HIS WAY TO SMYRNA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 2.

Kiamil Pasha, ex-Grand Vizier, left here by the Russian mail steamer yesterday on his way to Smyrna.

BULGARIAN REPRESENTATIVE'S MISSION.

It is understood that M. Nachevitch, the former Bulgarian representative in Constantinople, is coming to Constantinople on a special mission, the object of which, it is believed, is to secure Turkey's neutrality in the event of war between Bulgaria, Servia and Greece.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

STRENGTH OF LABOUR PARTY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

MELBOURNE, June 1.

The Federal election returns up to the present indicate a decreased Labour Majority in the House of Representatives, but an increase of Labour seats in the Senate.

MELBOURNE, June 2.

There were three lady candidates in Federal elections, but they have not been successful, although Miss Goldstein (independent) polled over 10,000 votes against 16,000 polled for her opponent Sir Robert Best (Liberal)

Sir John Quick (Liberal) was defeated at Bendigo.

Sir Josiah Symon, Liberal Senator, who was again standing as Independent, has been defeated.

The "Melbourne Age" estimate that the results will show a net gain for Liberals of four seats in the House of Representatives. The "Argus" estimates that the house will consist of 39 Labourites, 35 Liberal and one Independent.

ALSACE PRESS LAW.

MEASURE TO BE WITHDRAWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, June 1.

The debate on the Socialist interpellation in the Reichstag on strengthening the Alsace-Lorraine Press and Associations Laws shows that the Government Bill has no chance of passing. All the parities except the Conservatives object to exceptional laws for new Fedral State. The Government will therefore withdraw the measure.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION.

TREATY RENEWED FOR FIVE YEARS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

WASHINGTON, June 1.

Mr. Bryan and Sir C. Spring-Rice have signed the renewal for five years of the Anglo-American General Arbitration Treaty.

NEW ISSUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth's loan of a million shares at par, bearing interest at 5 per cent., has been issued.

The Southern Punjab Railway loan of £500,000 at 4 per cent. debentures will be issued to-day.

Messrs. Beardmore and Company issued last Thursday a million 6 per cent. Preference shares at par.

MR. ATKIN KNIGHTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1.

Mr. J. R. Atkin, recently appointed Additional Judge, Kings Bench Division, has been knighted.

GERMAN CRUISER REFLOATED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

The German cruiser "Bluecher" has been refloated.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

"TIMES" ON NICHOLSON COMMITTEE.

REDUCTION SUICIDAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

The "Times" prints a long article from its military corespondent upon the Army in India, with special reference to Lord Nicholson's Committee.

The "Times" says; "It has been known for some time that Lord Nicholson and Sir William Meyer signed what must by courtesy be called a majority report, because Lord Nicholson had the invidious advantage of a casting vote. Sir Percy Lake and Sir Robert Scallon are credited with having taken strong exception to many of the proposals of their colleagues and will doubtless draft a minority report. Sir O'Moore Creagh, if his health permits, must necessarily be consulted before the despatch of the Government of India upon these two reports is drafted. Sir O'Moore Creagh's chief lieutenant is Sir Percy Lake, who is believed to disapprove of many of the proposals of the majority report. The Government of India will thus be in the position of being compelled to throw over the Chief of their own General Staff, or the Field Marshal whom they invited to advise them. Public opinion at home can do much to ensure the preservation of continuity of military policy in India amidst these conflicting counsels, and should give a plain warning to all concerned, that no trifling with the security of India will be condoned, and that the Kitchener scheme must be carried out. It would be nothing less than suicidal, all question of Russia apart, to reduce the strength of the little army in India, which, in relation to its responsibilities, is the smallest in the word. The army in India has to fight practically on a peace establishment, which must consequently be high. This remark applies especially to the question of European officers and the increase of the "reserves."

The "Times," in a leader, strongly supports the views of its correspondent.

DEATH OF ALFRED AUSTIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

The death is announced of Mr. Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate.

Some biographical notes on the late Mr. Austin appear on page 4.

MULTAN MURDER CASE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MULTAN, June 2.

Mr. Neilshaw, City Magistrate, to-day committed Rahim, a meatseller, to the sessions on a charge of murdering Khan Sahib Shaikh Abdul Haq. It appears from the prosecution evidence that the accused had a fancied grievance against the deceased and once previous to this occasion attempted the life of the deceased. The matter was duly reported to the police and efforts were made to disillusionise the accused but without any success. On the 23rd ultimo the accused saw the deceased driving to a friend's house in the Cantonment and stabbed him from behind in the abdomen. The deceased recognised the assassin and a dying declaration to that fact was recorded. Accused was arrested in a mosque some three hours after the act. Death was due, according to the Civil Surgeon, to failure of heart due to haemorrhage.

SHIPPING MONOPOLY FOR PILGRIMS.

MADRAS MAHOMEDANS PROTEST.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, June 2.

At a largely attended meeting of the Mahomedans on Sunday evening, presided over by Nawab Syed Mahomed, it was resolved to protest against the action of the Bombay Government in giving the monopoly of carrying pilgrims to Hedjaz to one particular shipping company. The meeting also opposed demanding of pilgrims to purchase return tickets.

AJODHYA RIOT CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, June 2.

Judgment was delivered to-day in the Ajodhya case by the Sessions Judge, Fyzabad. Out of 40 accused only 6 were acquitted. The remaining thirty-four were given heavy sentences ranging from seven years to five years rigorous imprisonment.

RAILWAY STRIKES.

MADRAS MAIL RUNNING THROUGH.

G. I. P. DRIVERS LOYAL.

NORMAL RUNNING LIKELY TO-DAY.

B. B. & C. I. MEN STILL OUT.

AGENT'S LATEST STATEMENT.

The situation on the G. I. P. Railway according to the latest reports last night seems to suggest that the strike is almost at an end. The Madras Mail leaving at 10 p.m. last night booked passengers right through to Madras for the first time for five days which gives the impression that the line South of Raichur is now in full working order.

Yesterday morning conditions remained the same at the Victoria Terminus as on Sunday. The picket of the Sherwood Foresters was still on duty in the station and the gates were still closed to the public, the police admitting travellers only. A large number of the officials were present in the offices and on the platform from an early hour, and the local service from the suburbs to the town brought the suburban residents to their daily work in the city in three trains. No local trains, however, left the Victoria Terminus during the morning. The Poona Express left a few minutes late, the scheduled time being 8 a.m., and was taken out by a guard and a driver.

MAIL FROM POONA.

The mail from Poona arrived about forty minutes late and brought a considerable number of passengers. The guard and driver both stated that all along the line the men were out. During the day, it was expected that seven local trains would be despatched, one to Kurla, four to Kalyan and two to Thana between the hours of 1-25 p.m. and 7-29 p.m., to take the people back to the suburbs. These trains, it was arranged, would stop at all stations. In addition to this the running of the Poona Mail, which was taken out by Mr. Ross, Baggage Inspector, as guard in charge was notified to run as well as the following passenger trains to Poona, the "21 down" at 3-50 p.m., the "9 down," the Madras Mail, at 10 p.m. the "23 down" Poona passenger at 10-25 p.m., and the "25 down" Poona passenger at 11-15 p.m. The Calcutta Mail, via Nagpur, left at 2 p.m.

THE MADRAS MAIL.

Another notice stated that the Madras Mail would probably be unable to proceed further than Raichur, and intending travellers were warned to that effect. A further notice to the travelling public stated that, owing to the strike, it was very uncertain as to how far they might be able to continue their journey by trains which left the Victoria Terminus. During the morning the Commissioner of Police and the Deputy Commissioner, C.I.D., visited the station, and Superintendent Sullivan and Inspector Morris, C.I.D., remained on the platform while various Inspectors of the Bombay Police in the Fort sections relieved one another during the day. Various rumours were prevalent in regard to the likelihood of a continuance of the strike and it was known that a meeting of the Society members were being held during the morning at the Society's headquarters, where the drivers were to decide whether they would strike or not. A later report reached the station at 12-30 p.m. that the drivers had decided not to strike, but that the guards would still remain out.

LOCAL SHOPS WORKING.

The Loco Superintendents, Messrs. Bell and Sargant stated that the men in the shops had not been affected by the strike, and that they had come to work yesterday morning as usual. There was a rumour that yesterday the Matunga men finished work at 12 p.m. instead of at 3 p.m., but although it was also rumoured that there was a possibility of the Matunga men ceasing work, nothing definite to hear this out had been heard at midday.

QUESTION OF DRIVERS' ACTION

Little more news was obtainable at the Victoria Terminus yesterday afternoon that could be called more than rumour. The Station Superintendent, Mr. Knight, said that the drivers had decided to work their trains provided the Railway could guarantee them certificated men to travel in the brakevans behind them. This the Company assured the men that they would do to the best of their ability. Other rumours at the station were to the effect that the drivers were still undecided as to their ultimate action, and that the guards are by no means willing to return to work although there have been a few instances of guards rejoining their trains.

The Poona mail left at the correct time in the afternoon with a member of the office staff in charge. Soon after this a telegram was receiving at the Victoria Terminus, stating that the entire staff at Lonavla including the station-master had gone on strike. This would suggest that the trouble is not so near its termination as was anticipated by the authorities yesterday morning. There was an opinion prevalent that by midnight last night, what side the drivers were determined to take would be finally decided. A wire to the A.S.R.S. from Nagpur stated that the men have ceased work at Nagpur.

MEETING OF THE SOCIETY MEMBERS.

Yesterday morning a meeting was held at the offices of the Amalgamated society in Bombay, when the situation on the G. I. P. Railway and especially the probable action of the drivers were discussed. The meeting was a large one but the deliberations arrived at cannot, says the General Secretary, be communicated to the Press.

SITUATION ON M. & S. M. R.

The General Secretary told our representative, however, that he had received information that Khandwa, Sholapur, Nagpur, Bhadnera, Lonavla, Igatpuri, Bhusaval, Harda and Poona were now out on strike and that the situation was still very grave. Mr. Rogers added that he had received information denying the fact that the men of the Perambur workshops on the M. & S. M. Railway had gone back to work. A telegram said he had been received from Tirrupur on that system in which the Indian merchants of that place stated that forty-four wagons containing food supplies booked on the 17th to 26th ultimo from Gulbarga, Raichur, Devangiri, Gurukar, Shimoga, Ramajiri and Chickjagar had not reached their destination, and that the people of Tirrupur were suffering from great privation. Mr. Rogers said that the men on the M. & S. M. were as firm as ever in their determination, and he could not see the justification for reports to the contrary. The General Secretary added that he had no doubt whatever that had the M. & S. M. Railway not had the assistance of the military and labour imported from other centres there would have in all probability been no strike on the G. I. P. Railway. In conclusion Mr. Rogers added that as the M. & S. M. Railway had used every effort to get there men back the Society, he thought, were quite justified in using every effort to keep the men out assuming justification to be necessary.

ONE ACCOUNT OF SOCIETY'S MEETING.

A guard who was present at the meeting of the A. S. R. S. yesterday morning said that the decision arrived at during the deliberations was that most of the drivers, with the exception of about ten, were in favour of returning to work, but that the guards who were Society members still wished to continue the strike. The guard in question, however, took his train out, and on Sunday it is said that one of the Society's trustees, after leaving the meeting held on the day, also took a train away from Bombay. This goes to show that the strike is not unanimously supported by the men. In fact last evening one of the "Chronicle" representatives ascertained from Mr. Lambert, Deputy Traffic Manager, that the section of the G. I. P. line from Itarsi up to Delhi, including branches of extensive mileage, which used to be known as the Indian Midland Railway, is loyal to the Company throughout. To-day, said Mr. Lambert, with the exception of the dislocation of the goods traffic and the restricted local service, the trains it is hoped will be run under practically normal conditions.

MILITARY PICKET RELIEVED.

At about six o'clock in the evening the half company of the Sherwood Foresters which had been on uninterrupted duty from nine o'clock on Sunday night, was relieved by another half company under command of Lieut. Kennedy who expects at present to put in twenty-four hours' duty. The men are being supplied with meals by the Railway Company.

THROUGH BOOKING TO MADRAS.

At ten o'clock last night the Madras mail left, and just before this intimation was received that, for the first time since the commencement of the M. and S. M. strike, the station officials in Bombay could book passengers beyond Raichur, where the G. I. P. service ends right through on the M. and S. M. Railway to Madras. This is a sign that the broad gauge from Raichur is again in working order. There is also strong reason to believe that the train service on the G. I. P. Railway will be normal from to-day. To-day is a public holiday and, in consequence of this the local service will be run as it is on such days, but mails and passenger trains will probably arrive and leave the Victoria Terminus in the usual manner.

SITUATION AT MADRAS.

TRAINS RUNNING NORMALLY.

[Associated Press.]

MADRAS, June 2.

On enquiry being made, the general situation in Madras yesterday reveals a very hopeful state of affairs. Trains are arriving and departing from the Central Station with an increasing frequency. For instance, from midnight on Friday until midnight on Saturday no less than seventy-four trains and engines arrived at and were despatched from the Central Station, the number of arrivals and departures being exactly equal to normal. The mail and passenger train service is being resumed on the south-west and north-east lines in both directions, the only exceptions being on the South Indian Railway trains and passenger trains due at Madras at 10 a.m. for Raichur and another at 6-50 p.m. for Arkonam with the corresponding up trains from Raichur and Arkonam. Even on this section, it is hoped to run more trains if possible. Parcels are being booked at stations on the Madras and Bangalore section. The local booking of parcels is resumed and foreign perishable parcels are accepted at stations on the north-east line. It is hoped to resume the running of Mettupalayam Mail shortly within the next two or three days. The reason, why it is not being put on earlier is that the Railway authorities desire to make absolutely certain of the timely running of trains. Moreover, there is an alternative route on the S. I. R., and the discontinuance of service during the trouble, greatly relieves the traffic on the south-west line.

MEN RETURN TO WORK.

As for the strike, from the point of view of a number of men resuming duty, I hear, the position is even more hopeful. Men are coming back in large numbers in the district. All the staff at Nandalur, one of the centres of the strike, have resumed work. At Rajahmundry, which was one of the most disaffected stations, I learn, that only fifteen guards and three brakesmen are now on strike. Practically all the menial staff are resuming work on the north-west line. Regarding the telegram that no through bookings are being made by the G. I. P. and that the Agent of the railway is advising people not to travel, it is pointed out that both connecting railways had followed the policy of no through bookings throughout the present strike. The Bangalore mail conveying the inward English mails arrived at the Central Station yesterday at about 1 p.m.

MEETING OF STRIKERS.

MANIFESTO BY ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

[Associated Press.]

MADRAS, June 2.

Mr. J. W. Wilson presided over a mass meeting of the strikers and the general public at the Commercial Hotel. In the course of his speech, the Chairman said that the strike was the result of the systematic shelving of the claims of underpaid men of all nationalities. The public should no longer tolerate the attitude of the Railway Company who were now sending out trains against signals. They should all combine and crush the official *Zulum* or else the members of all communities concerned would be reduced to beggary. He suggested that the public should take a leaf from the strikers and strike themselves and thus boycott the Railway. He was of opinion that the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, should accept the arbitration board suggested by the Bangalore Trades' Association. This was a fair and manly effort to settle the dispute.

Mr. Engleken next addressed the meeting. He brought to the notice of the meeting that certain telegram despatched to him had been suppressed. He placed the matter in the hand of Messrs. Short, Bewes and Co., the Society's solicitors. Proceeding to deal with the situation of the strike, Mr. Engleken stated that the position was getting more critical. There was encouraging news from the branch Societies that they would stand by strikers and rumours of the men resuming duty were official and pressuffs. Mr. Engleken then announced that he had received messages from Calicut and Salem promising to stand by the strikers. Waverers were exhorted to give up their wavering attitude and make up their minds to strike or to go back to work if they had not the courage and backbone to throw in their lot with the men, who were firm and determined in their intentions.

He read the following manifesto by the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India:—"The Council of the Anglo-Indian Association hereby sounds a note of warning to the Railway members of the domiciled community of the great risk they run in doing themselves and their cause an irreparable harm by continuing to remain on strike. By so doing, in the first place they are alienating the public sympathy by reason of the inconvenience they are putting thousands of innocent people to, besides dislocating the trade and causing heavy loss, and, in the next place, by jeopardizing their chances of being re-entertained in the service of the Railway. They will thereby, through want of judgment bring disaster on their wives and children. The Council of the Anglo-Indian Association hereby appeals to the members of the community not to give heed to frothy declamation and alluring promises but to resume work and so put themselves in the right. It will be the duty of the Council of the Association to make every endeavour to have their grievances considered and if possible remedied. The Council hereby assures them that they are prepared to discharge this duty faithfully and fearlessly."

VIGOROUS ONSLAUGHT.

Mr. Engleken made vigorous onslaught on the Anglo-Indian Association and earnestly appealed to the men to resign the membership of that Association in a body. He added he would leave no stone unturned to get every member of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants to shun the Anglo-Indian Association. With reference to the suggestion that the strikers should resign the Volunteer Corps, he advised the men not to do so, but to wear their uniforms with pride in the service of the King and country. He renewed his attack on the Anglo-Indian newspapers and railway officials.

With regard to the reported unrest on the South Indian Railway, signs of any unrest among the men are not much in evidence excepting that the guards have made a representation to Mr. A. Muirhead, Agent and Manager, to extend equal treatment to Indian, Eurasian and European guards in the matter of a maximum salary. It is said that they claim that the salary of Indian guards should start with Rs. 30 and rise to Rs. 120 per mensem and that of European and Eurasian guards with Rs. 50 to Rs. 120 thus bringing the maximum in both cases to Rs. 120.

A correspondent telegraphs from Bezwada that the clouds are clearing. The whole of the menial staff resumed duty yesterday. Four goods trains besides mails and express were run.

OTHER RAILWAYS NOT AFFECTED

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, June 2.

In connection with the report that the whole of the Railwaymen throughout India would strike, enquiries made at Howrah and Sealdah go to show that there is not even an apprehension of a strike on these lines in sympathy with Madras.

As to the question of grievances, the men on the E. B. S. Railway recently submitted a joint petition to the Manager of the Railway, Colonel Browne, who took immediate steps to have the same remedied. An enquiry was held and some of the disputes were settled by the authorities. There are still some items under consideration, and the guards, who are the chief sufferers, are confident that the authorities will at last meet them half way. The men seem to be quite satisfied with what the authorities have already done for them.

In spite of the statements made by the strikers to the effect that the strike is growing, the Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway informed the Bengal-Nagpur Railway yesterday that the normal running of passenger trains on the north-east section was being resumed. The order prohibiting booking has not, however, been cancelled yet.

NO STRIKE IN BURMA.

[Associated Press.]

RANGOON, June 2.

The railway officials in Burma have so far received no intimation of any projected strike, if such is in prospect on the Railway. There are about sixty A. S. R. S. members in the Rangoon district, but there is no talk of their going on strike, nor have the men held any meetings. It is stated that they will simply confine themselves to telegrams of sympathy with India.

About two months ago, it is stated that the traffic staff sent up an appeal to Mr. Willcocks, the Agent, on certain matters in their grade of service. That gentlemen was too ill at the time to deal with the matter, and an appeal was sent to the District Traffic Superintendent, who promised them to send it to the Board of Directors. A favourable reply with regards to it is expected shortly.

The Burma Railway employees have, says the "Times of Rangoon," no matters in dispute that have not been and cannot be dealt with in a constitutional way, and have no desire to strike. Besides it is difficult to see how a sympathetic strike on such a segregated system as the Burma Railways could help the Indian cause. The only thing that it would do, would be to cause endless trouble and annoyance in the mofussil, which is largely, if not wholly, dependent upon the Railway for its means of communications with the sea, and no purposes would be served for the Railway employees.

All traffic here is normal.

MADRAS CHAMBER'S MEETING.

SUPPORT TO RAILWAY AUTHORITIES.

[Associated Press.]

MADRAS, June 2.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Madras Chambers of Commerce, held to-day to consider the position with regard to the strike on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That the action of the men going on strike without a notice precludes any interference by the Chambers of Commerce on their behalf. The Chambers therefore gives its support to the Railway authorities in their endeavours to restore normal conditions and strongly recommends the men to at once resume their duty."

It was further resolved that a copy of their resolution be wired to the Government of India, the Department of Commerce and Industry, the Government of Madras and the Chairman of the Railway Board.

Enquries elicited the fact that the Agent has wired to the Board of Directors to say that the conditions on the Bangalore and Waltair lines are practically normal, and that on the Arkonam and Raichure lines things might also be said to be almost normal. At the present moment, a majority of the guards have not resumed work, but no difficulty is being experienced in filling up their places. The menials have resumed work at many of the stations. Goods trains are now being run from Bangalore and Waltair and the authorities hope to run goods trains from the Raichur side also very soon.

All loyal servants of the Company are strongly against the strikers and in support of the adminstration. The workshops are working as smoothly as ever.

SITUATION IN BANGALORE.

TRADE'S ASSOCIATION'S PROPOSAL.

[Associated Press.]

BANGALORE, June 2.

The Railway Mail Service people have heard officially this morning that a strike has actually taken place on the G. I. P. Railway. As to strikes on other systems only vague rumours are afloat here.

The Governor of Madras has replied to the message of the Trades Association which favours arbitration, saying that the matter will be dealt with by the Public Works Department.

Sir Huge Daly replies to say that he is in personal communication with the Madras Government on the subject of the strike and hopes to take prompt action if possible.

The Trades Association have again telegraphed this morning to the Viceroy, the Commerce and Industry Members, the M. and S. M. Ry Agent, the British Resident at Mysore and the A. R. S. Society, drawing attention to the Madras Agent's refusal to arbitrate or recognise the Amalgamated Society, and submitting that it is advisable for the Government to decide the question of recognition, seeing the dire effects which are being produced in India, and in view of the possibility of Railway men at Home combining if this attitude is maintained.

There is no improvement in the Bangalore situation to-day except that goods trains have been cancelled again, while other trains are arriving to somewhat better timings.

POONA STRIKERS RETURN TO DUTY.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 2.

All the strikers here, four guards and five brakesmen, have just returned to duty. This means that there is now not a man in Poona station disloyal to the Company.

SITUATION ON N. E. AND N. W SECTIONS.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK TRAINS.

[Associated Press.]

BANGALORE, June 2.

It is officially announced here this evening that the strike on the North-East and North-West section of the M. & S. M. Railway is at an end. The menials have resumed work at Bangalore City station, but not at the Cantonment.

There is an official warning from the North-West Lines that yesterday joints and bolts were removed from the lines, at mile 158. Trains are notified to proceed at "caution" over this section.

B. B. & C. I. STRIKE.

AGENT'S COMPROMISING REPORT.

FINAL DECISION ON SATURDAY.

The workshop men and the firemen did not return to work yesterday, but early in the morning a very large number gathered on an open space near the Globe Mills, at Parel, and there decided not to resort to violence, remarking that they should not do so when the police did not interfere with them unnecessarily. They then resolved to go to the head office and the men rushed to the railway station, but they were not admitted in the railway trains unless they purchased tickets. This decreased the number and there were only about 250 men at the head office.

Their solicitor, Mr. Dubash, was granted an interview by the Agent, in the afternoon, and after a deliberation of more than five hours, Mr. Dubash returned and informed the people that the Agent was willing to grant the following concessions: An increase of ten per cent. to all the workmen except to coolies and hammermen whose wages should be raised as follows. The wages of coolies and hammermen getting eight annas should be raised to nine annas, and those getting nine annas should be raised to ten annas. The Agent would try his best to get sanction for the provident fund from the Home Board, and would ask for a reply by wire as soon as possible, and even if the proposal for the provident fund was negatived, the increase of ten per cent. in the wages would be continued. He promised to reduce the number of holidays considerably, thereby increasing the number of working days as demanded by the men. In the case of gratuities, he promised to remove all restrictions not imposed by the Government of India or by the Home Board. With regard to probate duty, he said that none would be charged on an amount not exceeding Rs. 2,000.

The rule regarding late admittance would be properly worded and late admittance due to the late arrival of trains would be allowed up to 9 a.m., and in other cases late admittance by one train would be allowed.

As regard accidents, he said that the workmen earning less than Rs. 50 a month would be given a full month's pay, but those earning more would get only Rs. 50 a month. The workmen's railway tickets would be given to them at one-third public rates.

He also promised to consider the suggestion of allowing a free second class season ticket to workmen drawing Rs. 50 and over per month.

This disposed of the grievances of the workshop men and they seemed to have been satisfied with the Agent's replies.

The petitions of the running shed men and loco and carriage departments were handed in yesterday at 2 p.m., but the men demanded a reply to those petitions also and took an oath not to return to work until these men's grievances were also removd.

The Agent informed the men, through Mr. Dubash, that he wanted some time to consider their petitions, in one of which, the "C," scale firemen demanded Rs. 1-4 per day as their maximum wages instead of a rupee as at present and he promised to reply at the latest by Saturday next. He said that the men might not return to work, but he would affix a notice regarding his decision at the entrance and they should resume work on Monday next.

The men then dispersed.

All throughout the day the men behaved most admirably, though they often seemed excited, and the police under Inspectors DeBurgh, Smith and Chapman and Sub-Inspector Barodia of the C.I.D., did very good work in preserving order.

The local traffic continued to be considerably dislocated and very few trains ran. Their absence was particularly noticeable during the middle of the day, though the authorities tried their level best to meet with the requirements of the travelling public during office hours in the morning and evening. All the through trains ran in time.

All the local trains were during the day escorted by armed men, and some of the military were also stationed in the disturbed area near the running shed and the workshop.

DELHI WORKS POSTINGS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 2.

The following appointments are made in the engineering establishment of the permanent works at Delhi in connection with the building of the new Capital:—

Mr. A. M. Rouse, Executive Engineer, is appointed Superintendent of Works, 1st Circle.

Mr. J. O. Rennie, Asistant Engineer, officiates as Executive Engineer, Provincial division.

Captain W. H. Roberts, R.E., Executive Engineer, is appointed personal assistant to the Chief Engineer, Delhi province.

Captain G. E. Sopwith, R. E., Executive Engineer, is appointed Executive Engineer, Project division.

Mr. J. L. Sale, Assistant Engineer, is posted to No. 4 Project division and took over the executive charge of the division from Captain G. E. Sopwith, when the latter proceeded on leave and will continue to officiate as Executive Engineer.

Mr. H. E. Parker, Assistant Sany. Engineer, U. P. is appointed Sanitary Engineer, Mr. H. E. Parker, Sanitary Engineer, Delhi, is appointed to hold charge of Project divisions, Nos. 1 and 2 in addition to his own duties.

Messrs. Glenn, Tija Singh Malik and Harvey, Assistant Engineers, are posted to offices of Superintendent of Works, 1st Circle, Provincial Division, 1st Circle, and the Chief Engineer, respectively.

Lieutenant R. G. G. Robson, R. E., Assistant Engineer, is posted to No. 4 Project.

Mr. A. Croad, Assistant Engineer, is posted as second personal assistant to the Chief Engineer, Delhi province.

ARYA SCHOLARS AND VICEROY'S BIRTHDAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 2.

The Arya Representative Assembly, United Provinces, has circularised the numerous Arya Samajes, scattered all over the Provinces, to hold special thanksgiving services and to distribute sweets to the scholars of their patshalas and others on the 20th June, 1913, in order to celebrate the birthday of H. E. Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN SIMLA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 2.

Steps are to be taken for the spread of primary education in the municipal areas of Simla, and a small Committee has been appointed for the purpose and also for the allocation of funds placed at the disposal of the Committee by the Punjab Government. The Committee will include the Deputy Commissioner of Simla as president, and Messrs. Jai-Lal and Mir Mahomed Khan, members.

SIMLA MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 2.

The Simla Municipal Committee have received a communication from the Punjab Government suggesting the imposition of terminal taxes in place of octroi duty, which has been the subject of criticism in recent years. The Committee however favour any change in the existing system of municipal taxation.

PERSIAN UNREST.

ARABS DEFEATED BY SWEDISH GENDARMERIE.

FOREIGN MINISTER STARTS FOR PARIS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

TEHERAN, June 1.

The Foreign Minister has started for Paris. He hopes that as a result of his visit, the Regent, whose presence in Teheran is considered highly desirable both by the British and the Russian Governments and by the Cabinet, will return immediately.

It is reported that the six hundred gendarmes under Swedish officers who left for Shiraz in April have easily defeated, near Sivand, to north of Shiraz, a force of Arabs who have long been terrorizing that neighbourhood, and have brought various villages which, for a long time, have not recognised the authority of Teheran, again under control. They have further recovered some bales of goods of which Messrs. Zieglar and Co. were robbed last March.

COMILLA POLITICAL DACCITY.

APPEAL TO CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 2.

To-day Justices Woodroffe and Beachcroft were engaged in hearing the appeal preferred by Romes Chander Banerjee and eleven others, who had been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Tipperah, of preparing to commit a dacoity and sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment each.

This was an appeal in the case known as the Comilla Dacoity case. The facts were that on receipt of certain information the police raided the house of one of the appellants Probhat Chunder Karmakar on the night of the 1st November last. There the police found all the twelve appellants. The police next searched the house in the presence of the additional District Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police, the Assistant Superintendent of Police and two muktiars and found some compromising articles. Amongst other things were found a double barrelled gun, two revolvers, two sledge hammers and a number of masks. The clothes of some of the accused were found to be wet which was some evidence that they had recently been out in the rain, it being a wet night. The trial was with the aid of two assessors, who found the accused not guilty. Disagreeing with the assessors, the Sessions Judge convicted the accused.

Mr. Caspersz after reading the judgment observed that the whole trial was bad inasmuch as the Magistrate had delegated his duties to the police, which he was not authorised to do under the law.

Mr. Caspersz had not concluded when the court rose for the day.

ATTEMPT TO BECOME SATI.

BRAHMIN WIDOW SETS FIRE TO HER CLOTHES.

[Associated Press.]

LUCKNOW, June 2.

There was some excitement in the city yesterday, when a Brahmin widow attempted to become a "Sati." Her husband had died on the previous day, the funeral was to take place yesterday and Ganga Devi, the widow, richly dressed, set fire to her clothes when an alarm was given and the fire put out. On the arrival of the police, Ganga Devi stated that she would become a "Sati" and the police sent her to the jail and placed her in the European ward. By the time she had got there, she behaved rationally and took meals as usual. It is now thought she has given up her idea of becoming a "Sati."

CHILDREN'S DAY IN RANGOON.

ARRANGEMENTS BEING MADE.

[Associated Press.]

RANGOON, June 2.

Arrangements have been set on foot under the Lieutenant-Governor's orders to give effect to Lady Hardinge's wishes in connection with Lady Hardinge's birthday celebrations in Burma. His Honour Sir [illegible] Shaw has been pleased to order that June 20 should be observed as a holiday in all Government schools.

Mr. Gairn Scott, President, Rangoon Municipality, has issued letters to the Principals of schools in Rangoon, as well as others, who attended the Children's Fete Sub-Committee of the last Coronation Celebrations, asking them to co-operate in making the celebration a success. There are some nineteen thousand children in Rangoon. All leading firms and merchants were being approached for subscriptions and a public meeting was arranged for to discuss matters on Thursday.

INCOMING MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer Salsette, with the outward Mails of the 23rd ultimo, left Aden at 11 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

HIGH COURT.

VACATION CRIMINAL BENCH.

MURDERING HIS MISTRESS.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shah.)

EMPEROR v. INAS.

Their Lordships disposed of the appeal of Inas Bin Mingel (40), a Christian Siddi agriculturist of Nandeshwar, taluka Yellapur, against the decision of Mr. C. V. Vernon, Sessions Judge of Kanara, sentencing him to death for having murdered a Christian woman, Ana Kem Deva on the road leading from Manchikeri to Mudivalkeri near the village Badehakkal, taluka Yellapur, on the night of 21st December.

According to the accused's own statement, Ana had been his mistress for some years. He had, however, been living with her permanently for two months. He suspected her of intimacy with a Siddi by name Bindu. On December 23, she told him before he left for work that she was going with another woman by name, Mavri, who is Bindu's sister, to the toddy shop at Manchikeri to drink. He forbade her to go until his return from work. On his return in the evening he learnt from a woman named Mary that she had nevertheless gone to Manchikeri with Mavri and Bindu. He followed without waiting to take his food; and at Manchikeri he found her in the toddy shop with Bindu, Mavri and Bindu's daughter Devi. The supply of toddy was then exhausted, but he obtained a bottle from Mavri and drank it on the spot. He also drank one anna's worth of liquor, purchased at the liquor shop which is just opposite the toddy shop. There was no quarrel at Manchikeri, but the accused told Bindu to go home ahead with Mavri and Devi while he followed with Ana. He then asked Ana why she had gone to Manchikeri in spite of his prohibitive order, and whether she had cooked his food before she left. She replied that she had not cooked his food, and that she had gone to buy kerosine oil and to a further question, stated that Bindu and Mavri had asked her to go with them. He then remonstrated with her as to her frequently going about with Bindu and asked for an explanation. She replied that Bindu lived in the same village and she went with him because he gave her liquor to drink. She denied any intimacy with Bindu. Finally she stopped and said she would not go back with him and began to walk in another direction. He endeavoured to prevent her. She persisted. The accused said in his confession that thereupon he became angry and struck her a blow in the abdomen with a sickle. He thought she must die and so killed her. He dragged the body into the jungle, after removing a gold neck ornament. He then returned to his place and removed his property to Nandeshwar. He hid the gold ornament in a hollow bamboo and also hid his blood-stained shirt in his rice field. He confessed when arrested and produced his ornament and shirt.

In the Sessions Court the accused, while still admitting the deed, alleged that he was drunk and so did not know what he was doing. It was also urged by the pleader who defended him that the accused had lost his power of self-control owing to grave and sudden provocation.

The assessors were of opinion that the accused was deprived of the power of self-control by grave provocation and that he was drunk at the time. The Sessions Judge wholly disagreed with them and said that he was unable to hold either that the accused was drunk, or that he was deprived of the power of self-control, or that there was grave and sudden provocation. He found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him as stated above. Hence this appeal.

After hearing Mr. Shanker Rao Parnoon for the appellant, their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

[S]COTS COLLEGE AT ROME.

The new Bishop (Roman Catholic) [Ar]kheld is Mgr. Robert Fraser, [] of the Scots College at [Ro]me. His name betrays his origin—[fo]r is as plentiful in North-East [Sc]otland as Jones in Wales. More [pa]rticularly—the new Bishop is a [na]tive of Aberdeenshire, in which [di]strict of famous Scots he was born [in] 1865. He was educated at Blairs [Co]llege in his native land, then at [Ro]me and finally at the Scots College, of which he had been rector [fo]r the past sixteen years. In appearance Bishop Fraser is anything [but] an ascetic, his full, well-complexioned [fa]ce is that of a fighter. Those who have crossed swords with him know [that] he wields a doughty weapon, but he is always courteous. The new Bishop is probably the most famous British Roman Catholic prelate outside these isles, and has many historical and theological works to his credit.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

DIAMOND DEALER IN TROUBLE.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Kursondas Hansraj, a dealer in diamonds, on two separate charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of Chandalal Ratanchand and Chhotalal Rajkaran, two jewellers whom the accused is alleged to have cheated of Rs. 1,925 and Rs. 1,154 respectively.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai appeared for Chandalal Ratanchand, whilst Inspector O'Brein prosecuted.

The facts of the case are that during September and October last, Chandalal Ratanchand entrusted Kursondas with 8 lots of diamonds valued at Rs. 1,925 for sale, for which the accused signed receipts. The accused disappeared with the diamonds and was never seen in Bombay though the police were on his track. Last month, however, the accused troubled by remorse of conscience gave himself up to the police confessing his guilt.

In the second case Kursondas similarly frauded another jeweller Chhotalal Rajkaran in respect of Rs. 1,154. The accused admitted his fault and was sentenced in the 1st case to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and in the second to four months' imprisonment.

THEFT BY FOREMAN PRINTER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, sub-Inspector Chapman charged one Manuel Peter DeCosta, a foreman of the "Times" press, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with theft of two blankets and other printer's materials valued at Rs. 74. It appears that on the 31st ultimo whilst the accused was walking along Hornby Road he was arrested on suspicion by a sepoy, and on being searched by the latter, two press machine blankets were found concealed on his person. The sepoy next went and searched his house and found some other property belonging to the "Times of India." The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and begged for mercy.

Mr. G. H. Petit, Superintendent of the "Times" pressed for a severe punishment, saying that the accused was a well paid man and had no excuse for stealing, while Mr. DeLima, pleader, prayed for a lenient sentence as it was the accused first offence and besides he has a large family to support.

His Worship, considering the circumstances sentenced him to 3 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

MATHERAN ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL.

PRIZE DAY.

A large gathering of the visitors of the Hill was held at the Karsondas Mulji Library on Saturday evening, when Major Murison presided and Mrs. Murison distributed clothes, books, sweets, etc., to the poor students of the vernacular school of Matheran. The Library premises were tastefully decorated with flags and buntings and the presence of a large number of ladies of different communities lent a charm to the occasion. Professor Vishnu Digamber of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya and Mr. Pransukh entertained the visitors with music. Mr. Chotalal Karsondas Mulji addressed the visitors and announced that Rs. 150 were collected on the spot and also various other contributions.

Major Murison, who was greeted with applause, said:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Mr. Chotalal has given you an outline as to how the money has been collected for the purpose of meeting the expense incurred in buying clothes and prizes which have been given to the children of the Municipal Vernacular School this afternoon. A gathering got up as this one has been shows he great sympathy the Hindu community of Matheran has in the welfare of the children and especially those of the backward or untouchable classes.

In conclusion, I should like to say that it gives both Mrs. Murison and me great pleasure to be present here this afternoon amongst you all and further we all are greatly obliged to Mr. Chotalal K. Mulji and his coworkers for having given us all the opportunty of hearing such excelent Indian music.

THE CINEMA AS A DETECTIVE AGENCY.

The possibility of using the cinema for the identification of criminals is being seriously considered by Mr. Rhinelander Waldo, the New York Police Commissioner. It is suggested that five feet of film, costing seventy cents. will suffice to record the peculiarities of dress and carriage of any person whom it is desired to keep under observation. "With photographs, finger-prints, motion pictures, and Bertillon measurements," says a New York police official, "a man who has been convicted will have his hands full in making his 'get-away' afterwards."

M. CLEMENCEAU ON LORD ROBERTS.

GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN CONTRASTED.

M. Clemenceau devoted his article in "L'Homme Libre" on May 12 to the question of "The English People and Military Service." He compares, says the "Morning Post" correspondent, the spirit in which England and Germany are advancing to the conquest of the future.

"As for Germany," says M. Clemenceau, "a word is sufficient. The German is marching towards the conquest of the world with the fixed idea that every conquest, whether in peace or war, inevitably brings after it a new conquest, and that he owes it to himself not to stop on his way.

"The English recognise this state of mind, which was their own, and still is their own at certain moments. The German Fleet, the Zeppelins, and armaments of every kind seem to them a preparation for something which arouses their apprehension. As they are reasonable folk, and as they excel in commerce and industry, they will not lightly go out to war. For, if they are not afraid of war, a curious mixture of commercial calculation and a sentimentality that appears and disappears like a revolving light ("sensibilite a feux tournants") makes their choice incline to the side of peaceful enterprise.

"'Oh, there is room for every one!' is the answer you will receive in the City if you ask a question concerning German competition. This is true enough. The only question is, Will it be true much longer?

"All this would be nothing if it were not for the armaments of the German Emperor, who is a good fellow but determined not to listen to reason on this point. The limitation of armaments makes him laugh; and between ourselves I do not think that he is wrong, for I can see nothing more likely to cause war than undertakings based upon ambiguities or upon hypotheses which will always allow one of the two parties to complain of bad faith."

THE ENGLISHMAN'S ATTITUDE.

England, then, M. Clemenceau proceeds, in her turn has to take her share of the burden of excessive armament. She does not willingly submit to this necessity. Painfully she continues to build her "Dreadnoughts" in accordance with her standard, though she has the greatest difficulty in manning them, but so far she has refused to listen to any suggestion of an increase of her Army.

"In this matter," the ex-Premier says, "the English are in a position which is not very different from that in which we are placed by the discussion concerning three years' service. Ask any Frenchman whether he prefers two or three years' service, and there can be no doubt as to his answer.

"Similarly an Englishman who has never been subjected to military service will reply to you, if you do not quaify your question, that this system seems to him excellent. But if to the Englishman or to the Frenchman you state the problem in the circumstances in which it arises—that is to say, drawing his attention to the combined forces which he may be compelled to resist in order to protect his country—it is quite another matter.

"Or, at least, it is quite another matter for us who have not a good frontier, and who must at any cost take sufficient precautions. It is not so for the Englishman, who puts his confidence in the silver girdle of the sea and in the saying of Moltke, that 'if a German force landed in England it would have to take with it all that was necessary for a permanent occupation, as it would never leave England again.'"

"WHEN THE HOUR COMES."

M. Clemenceau concludes with a fine eulogy of Lord Roberts and the work of the National Service League, with particular reference to the manifestations at Glasgow.

"The English have far less foresight than they are supposed to have," he says. "Their empirical hand-to-mouth method is not compatible with an inductive system of reasoning as to the future. But when the hour comes they are able to display a strength of obstinacy that nothing can shake. An Englishman said to me recently: 'You will see that we shall understand Lord Roberts's teaching too late.' The manifestation at Glasgow makes me inclined to think that victory, which has followed Field-Marshal Lord Roberts on the battle-field, may well reserve for him fresh laurels to crown what will perhaps be the greatest of his achievements."

SIR CURTIS BENNETT.

Mr. Curtis Bennett's appointment as the Chief Magistrate of the Metropolitan Police Courts has been quickly followed by a knighthood—a honour thoroughly well deserved. The new knight has the reputation of being one of the ablest Metropolitan magistrates. He was born at Weedon in 1846. His father, the Rev. G. P. Bennett, was vicar of Kelvedon, Essex, for thirty-two years. The salary of the Chief Magistrate is £1,800 a year.

Nervous and run down women are greatly benefited by Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It never fails to restore the lost energy and vitality necessary to women.

TEMPERANCE TEACHING.

CONFERENCE AT LONAVLA.

LONAVLA, May 31.

The sixth Bombay Provincial Temperance Conference, like its predecessor of last year, met yesterday and to-day at Epworth Heights, Lonavla. It was one of the most successful of similar gatherings convened by the Bombay Temperance Council. The attendance made up what it lacked in numbers, by the zeal, enthusiasm and experience of the ladies and gentlemen that had responded to the call and assembled under the hospitable roof of Mr. E. W. Fritchley. There were delegates representing quite a large number of the various temperance societies at work in the Bombay Presidency. In the unavoidable absence of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the chair was taken at the morning session on Friday by Mr. S. G. Lavate, of Poona.

Mr. D. D. Gilder, of Bombay, Secretary to the Conference, submitted a report of what had been done since the last Conference. An important memorial embodying several aspects of the temperance question had been prepared and submitted to the Government. It treated of direct temperance teaching in schools, the extension of the powers and privileges of the Local Advisory Excise Committees, the prohibition of the sale of liquor at fairs and pilgrimages, early closing of liquor shops, etc. It also prayed the Government to appoint a committee to inquire into the causes of the abnormal increase in the consumption of liquor in the Bombay Presidency.

MR. FRITCHLEY'S PAPER.

Mr. E. W. Fritchley, of Bombay, subsequently read a carefully prepared paper on "How to advance the Temperance Cause." There were several forces which should be taken advantage of in order to stem the tide of intemperance, to a greater extent than had been done up to now. Some of these forces were:—The pulpit and the platform; the Press, religious and secular; scientific temperance teaching in schools: the distribution of literature; lantern addresses, recitation contests. etc., and lastly the public declaration of their excise policy by the Government of India, which was "to minimise temptation to those who do not drink, and to discourage excess among those who do and to the furtherence of this policy, all consideration of revenue must be absolutely subordinated." Advantage should be taken of this declaration and temperance workers should urge for a definite and steady reduction in the total quantity of liquor allowed to be manufactured in or imported into India. There should also be more aggressive social work.

At this stage the Conference was adjourned to the afternoon, and on the re-assembling of the gathering, the chair was taken by the Rev. G. F. Enoch.

LOCAL OPTION.

Mr. D. D. Gilder read an elaborate paper on the history of local option in India in general and Bombay in particular. It had been noticed more than a quarter of a century ago by the general public and admitted by the Government that "the habit of drinking is gradually spreading among the mercantile, professional, trading and artisan classes, whose caste or religious prejudices against the use of spirits are growing weaker year by year." Hence the House of Commons passed on 30th April, 1888, a resolution condemning in general terms the Excise Administration of the Government of India, which resolution the latter regarded as "practically a vote of censure." Since then much had been done by the Government in the direction of local option. Instructions had been issued to ascertain the existence of local public sentiment, and to pay a reasonable amount of deference to such opinion. The Bombay Government had always been very slow to move in the matter. The appointment of the Local Advisory Excise Committees was a step in the right direction, and advantage should be taken of their existence, and Government should be urged to extend their powers and privileges.

DRINK AND CRIME.

The Rev. H. E. Barrelk, who had prepared a paper full of facts and figures on "Drink and Crime," was unavoidably prevented by previons engagements from attending the Conference. He had, however, sent the paper, which was read by Mr. Gilder. It may be mentioned by the way that Mr. Barrell is the son of a brewer, and has given up wealth and consequent position in society through conscientious scruples, as he did not like to enrich himself by the vice and degradation of his fellowbeings. That drink and crime are intimately connected was conclusively proved from the testimony of the Press and leading statement and judges. Statistics were adduced which showed that drink was a crime producing agency, and led to pauperism. It also ruined business. A brewery matle a net profit of £24,000 in a year, and paid in wages and salaries only £6,400. In other business, to make the same profit £120,000 would have to be paid as such. Drink also destroyed the moral health of its victims, and had a very baneful influence on the motherhood of the land. Present day workers in the field of temperance need not feel disheartened, if they cannot see the fruit of their work in their own life time. The work is sure to bear fruit in good time.

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

At this stage the Conference was adjourned to Saturday. At the reassembling of the Conference on Saturday a paper on "Temperance work among the Masses" was read by Mr. S. G. Lavate of Poona, who was well qualified to speak on the subject as he had travelled from village to village and acquainted himself with the habits and customs of the people, their manners, their condition and their mode of living and thought. The districts in general compared with the towns were as yet moderately affected. Mr. Lavate urged the preparation of a number of sets of magic lantern slides depicting Indian life and character as influenced by drink. He urged the formation of "singing parties" to sing temperance songs. He emphasized personal visits to known drinkers to try and persuade them to adopt better ways. He had tried that plan himself and found it successful. The caste system could be advantageously utilized in the cause of temperance. Charts and pictures could also be well utilized in this campaign. The present policy of spasmodic efforts and trying to do eveything while doing nothing must be given up. Every paper was followed by a discussion in which Messrs. N. M. Joshi, V. R. Shinde, Rev. Mr. Enoch, and Messrs. Fritchley, R. G. Mundle, L. V. Kaikini, L. R. Gokhale, Gilder and several others took part.

As a practical outcome of the proceedings, a small committee was appointed to draw up programmes for temperance meetings in English, Gujarati and Marathi. Another committee was appointed to prepare sets of lantern slides, towards the expenses of which over Rs. 225 were collected on the spot.

THE MAN OF MYSTERY.

THE LADY FRIENDS STILL UNDISCOVERED.

Up to the present the Toulon police have not notified their English colleagues of their version of the drama of the fortifications, where a young German, named Ritter (masquerading in the name of Hunscheidt), was found shot through the head with a revolver in his gloved hand.

It has been suggested that he was a spy in the pay of a foreign Government, but people in London who had dealings with him are of opinion that he did not display that mental acumen which spies generally possess, unless, of course, he was also a good actor, and assumed the part of a moneyed dullard to avert such suspicion.

When he gave extensive orders he never queried the price of single articles, but always asked for the total cost. He had no idea of the value of money, and has been seen to pull out a big roll of English £5 notes. His general appearance, too, gave one the impression that he was new to riches.

The police have failed to discover the woman who went under the name of Miss Richardson. If she is an Englishwoman, then her knowledge of the German language is profound, because she wrote to Ritter in a German code. She had evidently lost track of her lover for the time being, because she personally left a letter for him at Melrose-gardens, asking that it should be sent to one of the firms with whom he had had dealings, so that they could forward it to him at his Continental address. The letter, which was in German code, started, "My Dearest Freddie." In the epistle there are many passages of love, but there is also much that is unfathomable.

The fact that the letter was in code, coupled with the fact that she omitted to give her address, indicates that fears were entertained of a third party's intervention. "Ritter" had evidently forsaken Miss Richardson for a young Englishwoman of stylish appearance, with whom he used to drive about in taxis; but she, too, has kept her peace.

When "Ritter" changed his name to Hunscheidt he stoutly maintained to those who questioned him that the latter was his real name and that Ritter was an assumed name.

KHANDESH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO.

The Directors of the Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mills, have issued their report for the year ending 31st December, 1912, which was adopted at the annual general meeting of the Shareholders yesterday. The report shows a profit of Rs. 78,185-2-4 including the balance of Rs. 5,537-3-9 brought forward from the preceding year. Out of this amount Rs. 18,743-12 were absorbed in payment of an ad-interim dividend for the first half year ending 30th June at the rate of Rs. 25 per whole share and Rs. 6-4-0 per quarter share leaving a balance of Rs. 39,441-6-4. Out of this sum the Directors have set aside Rs. 25,000 towards the Reserve Fund, leaving a balance of Rs. 34,441-6-4 which the Directors appropriate as follows: To pay a dividend for the second half-year ending 31st December at Rs. 35 per whole share and Rs. 8-12-0 per each quarter share, Rs. 26,241-4-0; to pay bonus to Company's employees, Rs. 1,500; and to carry the balance to next year's account, Rs. 6,700-2-4.

ENGLISH STATECRAFT.

GERMAN PRAISE OF ENGLISH POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

Dr. Friedrick Naumann, the "Freisinn" member of the last Reichstag, and one of the foremost German political publicists, adds his opinion to many others which have recently been expressed in a sense favourably to the recent development of English political institutions. Dr. Naumann contributes a brief eassay on "The English State" to a new work by Paul Helbek entitled "How the English Nation Rules Itself." Dr. Naumann has nothing but praise for English politics and social development; and he says that Germans must study these English conditions in order to learn how to develop their own polity.

The chief lesson for Germany Dr. Naumann finds in the way in which England, without any written Constitution or any theories, is developing a vigorous life, and living from realty to reality without making itself the creation of any political school. "A historical growth of Nature, with many surprising features and grey traditions, but nevertheless full of plasticity and breadth," is Dr. Naumann's description of England to-day. He sees in England no attempt to mould history according to academic plans, but to direct it from case to case accordingly to necessity. "That is the art which Englishmen have been applying. Since their great Revolution in the seventeenth century they have been continually building on annexes, additions, auxiliary constructions, and compromises, and the result of all these relief works is an organism of which there is no parallel in the world. For the old Roman Empire is nothing compared with England to-day."

Applying terms used for the rival German Socialist schools Dr. Naumann finds that Englishmen are "Revisionists" rather than "Radicals." They do not think, that is, so much of remote ends as of constant improvement and adaptation. "History is understood as a continual movement; the State as a living, growing entity, the people as a mass for ever renewing itself from underneath. In this way the English kingdom is being democratised without a new flag being hung out on any particular day. The old headings are being left intact, and only the contents changed. Wigs and the Woolsack have been tolerated, because Englishmen are sure of the men who wear the wigs and sit on the woolsack. The Crown has not been meddled with, because it does what the nation finds necessary. This fine absence of formalistic legal pedantry is what we Germans have to study if we desire to see Germany democratic. We must learn from England's handling of her Upper House the way to handle the Prussian House of Peers."

Dr. Naumann shows how Germany, even in recent times, has been taking from England the germs of most of her political and social movements. Even German educationists, he says, are now turning to England for ideas. England's present difficulties in internal politics should not be under-measured; but these difficulties are being got over. "The old country of freedom is making its peace with the social movement; and it will make peace, for the mass of the workingmen stand before the door of Parliament. A revolution is taking place in the conception of duties towards the State which for old England seems incredible. And the fact that this revolution can accomplish itself without an intermediate period of antagonism between State and working-class is the last and highest proof of the soundness of the English State."

ARMSTRONG'S NEW BUILDING YARD.

"Armstrongs" are making rapid progress with the new building yard at Walker on the Tyne, where battleships are to be constructed in the future. Probably the slips at Elswick, from which came the ill-fated Victoria and many another vessel famous in its day, including a large part of the modern Japanese Navy, will be used for the smaller vessels, but the bridges on the Tyne have made the removal imperative for the larger ships. The Victoria had little enough clearance when it passed through the Swing Bridge and the High Level, which was built by George Stephenson, and with the increased size of battleships building above bridges has ceased to be possible, even if the width of the river would permit of successful launching. The change may mean a difference to Newcastle-on-Tyne which is not yet fully appreciated.

The famous Elswick firm has more than once of late occasioned comment by the way in which it has secured the services of men who have won high positions in the public service. Yet that can scarcely be regarded as a new policy. Sir Andrew Noble, the veteran chairman, who has completed more than fifty years' connexion with the ordnance works at Elswick, was an artillery lieutenant of high promise when he threw in his lot with the late Lord Armstrong. The two men came to know each other when the tests of the first Armstrong gun were being conducted, and the inventor of that weapon found in the keen young officer just that specialist knowledge of ballistics which he himself lacked. The result was an offer to join the young firm, which Sir Andrew Noble at first hesitated to accept. His decision, however, meant the beginning of a development which has made the Elswick works the most widely known of their kind in the world.

ADRIANOPLE PRISONERS.

ALLEGED INHUMAN TREATMENT.

SHOCKING ASSERTIONS.

The "Morning Post" publishes the following excerpt from a letter written by a lady who has been working with the British Red Crescent Mission for two months, and has just returned from Adrinople.

She says: "The majority of the prisoners were in two camps, one at Marasth, by the railway bridge, and one on a small island just on the outskirts of the city, and it is of this latter camp that I can speak from personal experience. It was quite a small island, approached at either end by a narrow stone bridge; the bare ground was as hard as iron, and the only vegetation was a few leafless trees. Here the prisoners were put, without food or shelter, to find for themselves as best they could; those who were strong enough hacked slabs of the hard clay and made little walls, about 2ft. high, to try and gain a little shelter at night, or painfully scooped out hollows in the ground to lie in. They stripped the bark from the trees to make tiny smoky fires, but, as their hunger grew, they were forced to make an attempt to eat the bark and do without their fires. They were *all* gaunt and weary, hopeless and miserable, and hungry and cold, but the condition of the *sick*, beggars description. At first they were in a small camp at the river's edge, but, when it was brought home to the authorities, after constant and urgent appeals, that there was terrible danger of infection, they were moved to the centre of the island, and majority of the other prisoners were moved away. The only accomodation provided for these men at the point of death was two or three filthy and dilapidated bell tents. They huddled into these until they were lying on top of one another, and yet the majority could obtain no shelter, and lay outside on the ground until death put an end to their miseries. They had no attention of any kind, and no one to even give them a drink of water or a piece of bread, exposed to the sun in the day and the cold at night. Both in the tents and in the open the dead and living lay side by side, the dead unburied, the living uncared for."

One of the surgeons of the British Red Crescent Mission at Adrianople writes:

"One has never seen or thought of such venom in a man that makes himself sneeringly collous to literally hundreds of dying; that can allow him to shoot at a soldier wearily endeavouring to climb a decayed tree to chop off a branch; that could allow a man to bayonet a soldier to death in the side, stomach, and chest for endeavouring to escape when the night before he had been too weak from dyseptery to do anything but crawl; that could butt a man to such an extent that he died shortly after because, being out of a batch of fifty desperately weak, he could not keep up with the main mass; and that could in general plank two batches of several thousand—one on an island, another on some waste land—and leave them exposed to rain, wind, and could—after a heroic resistance on the part of the soldier, with a legacy of dysentery and scurvy, with hundreds of sick amongst them, and with hunger that caused men to fight for a crumb; and there leave them, guarded by steel, unprovided for with bread, and in the bargain to openly snigger at us, those who have had the chance of easing the end of some and satisfying the pangs of hunger of others. This can't tell you all; steel prevented them getting any water. and when bread was issued it was mouldy, hard, and unfit, for food."

BASUTOLAND'S NEW KING.

Some interesting particulars are supplied by a correspondent of the "Christian World" respecting Chief Griffiths, Basutoland's new King. Griffiths is a Roman Catholic. He is just forty years of age, a man of considerable force of character, and as a lesser chief has shown judicial and administrative gifts of a high order. He fully realises the danger to his people of the liquor traffic, and he is expected to show the zeal of the convert in enforcing total prohibition. A strong man with initiative and force of character may powerfully impress himself upon the life of the Basulto people, and many friends of the Basultos hope that Griffiths will do for his people what Khama has done for his subjects in Bechuanaland.

The new King, the same correspondent states, has a wise adviser in Sir Herbert Sloley, the Resident Commissioner. Basutoland, a country about the size of Belgium, is a succession of hills and valleys covered with grass and watered by innumerable streams. It is rich in cattle and yields an abundance of grain. Its population numbers 404,000 natives and about 1,000 Europeans. No white man, other than the missionary, the official, and the trader, is allowed to settle in the country. The people are law-abiding, peaceful, and very prosperous, and they are quite happy "under the protecting wing of his Majesty King George."

SPORTING NEWS

THE DERBY.

FRENCH PROSPECTS.

It cannot be said, says the racing correspondent of the "Sportsman," that the recent defeats of Meeting House and Sanquhar threw anything but discredit on the Two Thousand Guineas form, and, on the other hand, the rapid advance of Colonel Hall-Walker's horses to winning form suggests great possibilities from that quarter. Great Sport, who won so easily at Hurst Park on Monday, has the advantage of being, like Sunstar, out of a Loved One mare, and that gives him a very big pull in these days when continuous in-breeding through so many years to the male lines of Whalebone and Blacklock has wrought havoc with the constitutions and tempers of our bloodstock as a whole. Great Sport is a son of old Gallinule, but his dam was only eight years old when she produced him, and that is a fair set-off against the sire's age.

The French horses, Vulcan VI. and Nimbus, have both won since then in good style, and as regards Nimbus, a friend who saw him run last Sunday writes me: "I had yesterday a good look at Nimbus, who is built on somewhat similar lines to the mare, Omnis, whom I mention because you have seen her in the paddock before the Great Metropolitan Stakes. Most of Elf's produce are somewhat cobby-built, thought very well balanced. Also Nimbus has the very best of legs, good size, and is a splendidly topped horse, more on the light side than most of his sire's stock. He is one of the gamest colts I have ever seen run. this view. It was his debut as a three-year-old, yet he made short work of the opposition, and pleased the critics to such a degree that he became second favourite. Should it, however, be true that there is still scope for considerable improvement in Nimbus, then he ought to be a 6 to 1 chance for the Derby."

FRANCE AND "GUINEAS" FORM.

We may take it that the French attempt to win the Derby will this year be a very serious one indeed, and it may even be successful, if the best we can do was shown in the race for the Two Thousand Guineas. May own belief is that we did not on that day see anything like the best of Louvois, although he won, and as for Craganour, he was palpably backward and short of muscle. Many sound judges are of opinion that it was a false run race owing to so many of the field trying to live with Craganour in the early stages, and thereby getting choked. Fairy King, it is declared, was one of the victims of this throat-cutting speed. Craganour himself could not keep it going to the finish, and only Louvois just stuck it out, much as his sire did when winning the Princess of Wales's Cup, which was run for in the same wild fashion, save that only Morny Cannon kept his head and road a waiting race on Bullingdon.

LOUVOIS.

It is likely enough that Louvois, on the Two Thousand Guineas day, was no better than Dawson Waugh imagined, and had really trained off for the time being, but in the storm and stress of such a "hell-for-leather" race it was the fighting qualities of Isinglass which were forced into action—with what result we know. Next time we shall, I think, see Louvois a vastly improved colt, and I judge him on his own individual promise, and not on any considerations of book form. I believe him to be as surely the best of his year as Isinglass was—after Meddler had gone to America—and if either of the French colts is good enough to beat him it will be because a second Gladiateur has been found. Shogun will win plenty of good races, but I am much mistaken, if the Derby is going to be one of them. It seems to be taken for granted that splints in his case, are of no consequence. Possibly they are not just now, but splints have an unpleasant habit of spreading to where they are of serious consequence, and, in any case, Shogun is too much like Kendal to be a Derby horse—at least, so I venture to think Lord Derby seemed to think the other day that if Shogum won the Derby he would become a fashionable stallion, but there is no ground for such a belief. Shogun as a Derby winner would doubtless be patronised at a reasonable fee, but he would never be a fashionable stallion, for his stock would command no price from foreign buyers. Harry of Hereford is not likely to be ready for the Derby colt to be borne in mind, for Swynford, was, but he is, emphatically, a cold to be borne in mind, for Swynford has shown us that a really good John o' Gaunt develops beyond all precedent. But I have no hesitation at this juncture in reiterating my belief that.

LOUVOIS.

will beat all comers and win Mr. Raphael his second Derby.

POSSIBLES AND BETTING.

We are indebted to the *Asian* for the following particulars of the race for the Derby:—

To be run on Wednesday, June 4th, 1913:—The Derby Stakes of 6,500 sovs. by subscription of 50 sovs. each, half forfeit, or 5 sovs. only if declared by the last Tuesday, in March 1913. For entire colts and fillies, foaled in 1910, colts 9st., fillies, 8st. 9lbs. The nominator of the winner to receive 500 sovs. out of the race if sufficient surplus be not obtained from the subscription to give the second at least 400 sovs., and the third at least 200 sovs., the difference to be made up by the Race Fund. About one mile and a half. (335 entries.) Closed July 18th, 1911.

POSSIBLE STARTERS.

Anmer	His Majesty The King.
Craganour	Mr. C. Bower Ismay.
Shogun	Mr. E. Hulton.
Fairy King	Mr. E. Hulton.
Flippant	Mr. E. Hulton.
Louvois	Mr. W. Haphael.
Sanquhar	Lord Rosebery.
Sun Yat	Mr. J. B. Joel.
Radiant	Mr. J. B. Joel.
Aldegond	Lord Savile.
Rock Flint	Mr. H. E. Beddington.
Meeting House	Mr. H. P. Whitney.
Nimbus	Bred in France.
Vulcain VI	Bred in France.
Harry of Hereford	Lord Derby.
Hippeastrum	Mr. Leopold D'Rothschild
Day Comet	Mr. Leopold de Rothschild.
Cantilever	Lord Harewood.
Pilliwinkie	Mr. W. Astor.
Bachelor's Wedding	Mr. A. Lowry.
Great Sport	Mr. H. Hall Walker.
Jameson	Sir John Willoughby.
Hungerford	Mr. S. T. Creet.

LATEST BETTING ON THE DERBY.

The following are the latest London prices:—

5 to 2 Craganour.
5 to 1 Shogun.
9 to 1 Louvois.
12 to 1 Sanquhar.
100 to 3 Sun Yat.
16 to 1 Aldegond.
50 to 1 Rock Flint.
16 to 1 Meeting House.
7 to 1 Nimbus.
20 to 1 Great Sport.
20 to 1 Flippant.
25 to 1 Bachelor's Wedding.
25 to 1 Vulcan VI.
25 to 1 Hippeastrum.
25 to 1 Radiant.
100 to 3 Harry of Hereford.
20 to 1 Day Comet.
Pilliwinkie.
Glencairn.
Anmer.
Jameson.
Cantilever.
Fairy King.
Hungerford.
20 to 1 Prue.

BOXING.

HEAVY WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

GHENT, June 1.

In a twenty-round contest for the heavy-weight championship of Europe, Carpentier (France) knocked out Bombardier Wells in the fourth round.

Five thousand spectators watched the fight. In the first round Wells floored Carpentier, but failed to take advantage of the chance of knocking him out when he rose weak and dazed.

Carpentier went down again in the second round.

Wells appeared to be winning easily, but in the third round the Frenchman hooked Wells with his left and following several blows to body swung his left to Wells' jaw. Thereafter, Wells was weak and Carpentier knocked him out in the next round with an upward dig on the jaw.

BRITISH POLO TEAM.

PHILADELPHIANS BEATEN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.

The British Polo team defeated All Philadelphia, by 15 goals to 5. The match was one of incessant gallop from bell to bell. The visitors' victory was due to their real team work and masterly dribbling.

MR. MILBURN WILL PLAY.

NEW YORK, June 2.

Mr. Milburn is much better and is able to walk about his room. Mr. Whitney states positively that Mr. Milburn will take part in the first match for the International Polo Cup on, June 10.

"THE CRICKETING HEARNES."

There are few more honoured names in the world of cricket than that borne by Mr. Alec Hearne, who has been given a well-deserved "benefit" at Lord's. There are two branches of the "cricketing Hearnes"—the Middlesex and the Kent. Of the latter stock, Frank, Walter, and Alec have all rendered yeoman service to their shire. To the Middlesex branch belonged Tom Hearne, who, even after passing the age at which most cricketers retire, maintained in first-class cricket a batting average of 35 and a bowling average of thirteen for 46. His accuracy of aim was such that on one occasion he threw the ball at a pigeon winging its way across the playing-field and killed it on the spot. Mr. T. A. Hearne, for long superintendent at a pigeon winging its way across the J.T. Hearne, the distinguished bowler, is a nephew, of Tom Hearne.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

GOLF NOTES.

To-day being H. M. the King's birthday holiday it was originally proposed to hold a foursome competition over the local course. These days, however, many think the weather is too trying for two rounds of golf and the competition will therefore not take place. As soon as the rain breaks and the course gets into something like a golf course it is proposed to hold a series of competitions with a view to revising handicaps, many of which are sadly in need of it. There are many in the club who have certainly not sufficient handicap while there are others who have improved so considerably that their handicap needs reduction.

Golf at Mahableshwar appears to have been a most popular form of recreation with those visiting this delightful hill station. The course is a most sporting one but the Hon. Sec. has been indefatigable in his endeavours to get it into good playing condition. H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon presented cups for competition for both ladies and gentlemen when Major Greig, the well-known Presidency cricketer, who could turn his hand to any kind of sport and excels in them all won the Governor's Cup with a score of 150-12-138. Miss Blacket won Her Excellency's Cup with 151 plus 2—153. Mr. M. Ferrers Nicholson who has often distinguished himself on the Bombay course and whose handicap here is plus two was playing from plus four at Mahableshwar and won the prize for the best scratch score sent in.

Although most of the clubs in England do not appear to have accepted the permission given in the new rules to make the out of bounds penalty stroke and distance, the Royal and Ancient has adopted the recommendation of its Green Committee to alter the penalty. The Royal Liverpool Club lately decided to adhere to the old rule so this year there will be one rule for the amateur championship which is being played at St. Andrews and another rule for the open championship for the same offence.

Mr. H. W. Forester who has been elected captain of the Royal and Ancient is only the second Englishman who has had the honour to occupy that position, Mr. Horace Hutchinson being the first. Mr. Forester besides been a distinguished parliamentarian is an enthusiastic golfer who plays the game with the full knowledge and spirit of its best traditions.

Last year the £350 "Sphere and Tatler" Foursome Tournament, was won by G. Duncan and I. G. Sherlock when this couple beat James Biard and C. Roberts in the final by 4 up and 2 to play over 36 holes. This year the fortunate of the draw has worked out kindly for the better known players and the following is the draw for the first round.

S. E. Grant, Tenby, and B. Goss, Sidmouth.

T. Ball, Raques Park and T. G. Kenough, Manchester.

J. Martin, Milltoun and J. Sidey, Bramshot.

J. D. Edgae, Northumberland and G. Carter, Sandwell Park.

A. Day, Scarboro and W. J. Leaver, Worsley.

V. T. Williamson, Notts and H. Vardon, South Herts.

J. Crown Ayr and N. Taylor, Copthouse.

R. Jones Wimbledon and A. Seymour, Moresey Hurst.

L. Holland, Northants and J. Piper Leamington v. H. Tulford Bradford and P. E. Taylor, Litthampton.

G. R. Buckle, North Worcester and J. F. Burns Falkirk Tryst v. H. B. Simpston.

St. Anne's Old Links and C. Roberts Woolton.

S. Whiting Ilkley and C. H. Mayo, Burhill v. G. Duncan, Hanger Hill and J. H. Taylor, Mid Surrey.

W. T. Jeffries, Hallows, and S. Ball, Heaton Park v. J. Parr, West Bradford and Y. Higgins Walsall.

R. G. Wilson, Berkhamstead and G. Gadd Wrexham v. J. Bird, Wakton Heath and P. J. Gandin Fulwell.

J. Gassiat Chantelly and P. Hills, Harrowgate v. S. G. Rush Woodbridge and G. Cawkwell, Guildford.

J. B. Batley, Busher Hall and T. Beek, Newland, v. A. Padsham, Woolacombe and E. Jones Chislehurst.

J. White, Sunningdale and C. Hugher Chester v. P. O. Hare Foxrock and W. Hambleton, Anson.

A. J. Miles, Thrope Hall and E. H. Rasboro, Sheringham v. A. Cotlin, Old Ford Manor, and H. Fermie Froon. Josh, Taylor, Acton, and J. B. James, Torquay v. J. W. Whiting Walmly and E. Ray Oxley.

B. Sayers, Jun. North Berwick and R. S. Fernie, Glamorgan v. T. Fernie, Turnbury and W. H. Howe, unmatched.

A. Jm, Lewis, Suthon Cold field, and A. S. Hallows, North Manchester v. A. Herd Combe Hill and J. Bloxham, Leamington and Country.

Some of the above are very strong combinations Duncan and Taylor, Vardon and Williamson, Braid and Gandin, Ray and Whiting and Herd and Bloxham are all well in the running but the foursomes is a strange game. Duncan and Taylor will be hard to beat but the others look equally formidable and the event promises to be one of the most interesting held.

Playing in a four ball match at Tettenhall. Wolverhampton Vardon was in splendid form and with tin 3's in his card had an approximate score of 64. He hold some very long putts and treated the spectators to a practically perfect game in all departments.

Hilton appears to have had to fight hard to win the amateur championship of 1913, as in his match with Gillies, the holder of the St. Georges Vase, he only succeeded in winning on the nineteenth green and again in the semi-final the American, Henrick Schmidt, who is reported to have worked his way in a cattle boat to England in order to play in the championship also took him to the nineteenth green before he acknowledged defeat. Schmidt distinguished himself by knocking out some well known players and it is highly probable if he had not met Hilton in the semi-final round he would have got into the final as the latter only succeeded in defeating Schmidt after a close match while he succeeded in easily defeating Harris in the final by six up and five to play after leading all the way round. Hilton has now won the amateur championship no less than four times since 1900 and before that he won the open championship on two occasions. He has also won the American championship when in the final he won a great match against Mr. Harreshoff after struggling hard for no less than 37 holes. Only those who have played in such matches can possibly understand the strain upon the nerves that such a game entails. The only other amateur golfer who can claim to hold a better record than Hilton in these championship meetings is John Ball who won last year and has been amateur champion on and less than eight occasions and open champion once. This year he was medically advised not to play owing to a recent accident, but he persisted in doing so, with his wrist and ankle bandaged, only to suffer defeat by one hole, in the first round. The following are the winners of the Amateur Championship since 1886:—

1886	H. G. Hutchinson
1887	H. G. Hutchinson
1888	John Ball
1889	J. E. Laidlay.
1892	John Ball
1893	P. Anderson
1894	John Ball
1895	L. M. Melville
1896	T. G. Tait
1897	A. J. T. Allan
1898	F. G. Tait
1899	John Ball
1900	H. H. Hilton
1901	H. H. Hilton
1902	C. Hutchings
1903	R. Maxwell
1904	W. J. Triars
1905	A. G. Barry
1906	J. Robb
1907	John Ball
1908	E. A. Lassen
1909	R. Maxwell
1910	John Ball
1911	H. H. Hilton
1912	John Ball
1913	H. H. Hilton

Golfers who are in the habit of turning up late for their appointments should take a lesson from what happened to the Hon. Michael Scott this year in the third round of the amateur championship. He arrived at ten minutes after his time for starting and although his opponent did not claim the match, he was disqualified. It may be a little hard to be knocked out in such a manner, especially when like the Hon. Michael Scott, you are one of the favourites for championship honours, at the same time rules are laid down for these championships which must under any circumstances be strictly adhered to, otherwise it would never be possible to carry them through.

THE PASSING OF ASTOR HOUSE.

Those who are wont to moralise concerning the vast expansion of the United States might do worse than to take the approaching demolition of Astor House in New York as their text. The construction of a new electric railway rendered necessary the removal of a portion of the house, which stands at the corner of Broadway and Barclay-street; and it has been considered advisable to demolish the whole. Mr. Vincent Astor, the proprietor of the south half of the property, asks one half a million sterling, while the claim of Mr. William Waldorf Astor, the owner of the other half, has not yet been made known.

Meanwhile the present occupants, Thurston and Co., have refused to renew their lease, and it is announced that Astor House will be closed on May 29. Astor House was built in 1835 at the cost of £60,000 a sum which at that time was accounted fabulous. In 1837 a newspaper wrote in admiration, "On Friday evening 637 persons slept in Astor House without being crowded. How many villages boast so large a population?" Of recent years, when a hotel with 637 guests is a commonplace and the elite of New York have moved to Fifth-avenue, Astor House had become a mere relic and a place where business men took lunch; but during its existence it had housed such a variety of eminent persons as King Edward VII., when Prince of Wales, Abraham Lincoln, Jenny Ling, Buchanan, Charles Dickens, Kossuth, and Robert Louis Steyenson.

A LONDON UNDERGROUND GARDEN.

How many travellers by the Underground have noticed the little garden constructed at the side of the lines at the eastern end of the Mansion House Station? If not actually in a tunnel the garden may be quite accurately described as a real underground garden; and the effort to plant shrubs and grow flowers in this truly remarkable position is one which deserves all praise. There are a few pansies, if one mistakes not, coming into bloom, and several fair-sized bushes which look quite healthy. The Underground have done wonders in improving and altering the appearance of their stations of late years, but probably this attempt to create a small garden at a station in the very heart of the system at one of the busiest stations on the line is unique, and should not be overlooked in any record of station adornment.

"OFFSIDE!"

NEED FOR CHANGE IN THE RULE.

SCOTLAND'S SUGGESTION.

A tendency to belittle the importance of the Scottish suggestion regarding an alteration in the offside rule is displaying itself says the sporting correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle"—It will be remembered that it was proposed to alter the rule in order that two opponents, instead of three, should be sufficient to place a man onside.

If there is a rule in the game of football which screams for alteration, it is the one which reads as follows:—

When a player plays the ball, or throws it in from touch, any player of the same side who at such moment of playing or throwing-in is nearer to his opponents' goal-line is out of play, and may not touch the ball himself, nor in any way whatever interfere with an opponent, or with the play, until the ball has been again played, unless there are at such moment of playing or throwing-in at least three of his opponents nearer their own goal-line.

Anyone who has watched football for a season knows that this rule is abused to the detriment of the spirit of the game, and when it is possible for that to be the rule is bad and should be altered when it is impossible to expunge it.

There is no rule which is made the medium of more irritation to players and spectators. Match after match has been spoiled, from the playing and from the looking-on point of view, by the tactics of backs who will "see-saw," and put forwards offside when the latter have done nothing whatever that could be regarded as hostile to the good sporting spirit of football.

HOW TO SPOIL GAMES.

When two backs and a centre-half arrive at an understanding that they will, at every possible opportunity, race behind the men they should keep in front of, football becomes a game that no one wants to see, and few would want to play. Such conduct is a studied, legal-minded manner of taking advantage of the rules. Some say: "If it is law it is right," but that sort of spirit is not in keeping with football as a game and the law that permits of it showing itself upon the field is in need of amendment.

When an extreme winger waiting in his own half of the field for a pass from his centre-forward overlooks, in his keen watching for the ball, the fact that he has just overstepped the half-way line, and has been placed offside by the running forward of his opponents, football is not being played at all; we are simply getting a practical illustration of how absurd one of the rules of the game can be made to appear.

McCracken, the Irish international back, did our football legislators a fine turn when for a season or more, he demonstrated again and again that the offside rule was wrong, that it could be taken advantage of, that it could be made to drive away spectators or bore those who cared to remain looking on at a match where defenders were clever enough to "work it." Spectators at Newcastle appealed to the officials of the club to leave the great back out of the team so that better football might be seen.

"UNGENTLEMANLY CONDUCT."

Good movements by opposing sides were spoiled again and again by McCracken, and the continuity of play was upset to a degree that made the games scarcely worth the watching.

To deliberately throw men offside at times when it would be possible to oppose them in the accepted way is just as much a sin against the spirit of football as deliberate kicking-out, and yet the Football Association recommend referees to regard continual kicking out of the ball as ungentlemanly conduct, and that the officials, should deal with the offenders accordingly.

There are many reasons why this rule should be altered, and as the Scottish idea of altering the number of opponents from three to two would do something to check the undesirable tactics mentioned, it is worthy of consideration.

It would be dangerous for defenders to rely upon a goalkeeper alone to deal with a forward whom the backs had endeavoured to place offside. Players are too conscious of the fallibility of referees to risk the official recognition of their schemes, and the suggested alteration of the rule must recommend itself to all practical footballers. The adoption of the new motion would do away with the necessity of my suggested cure for the offside evil, but it would be niggardly to refuse to admit the virtues in the rival scheme.

A NEW COMET.

A photograph of the new comet, 1913a, was secured in London by Mr. W. H. Steavenson, F.R.A.S., on May 11th. The comeswas situated about a degree and a hailf to the south of Delphini, and slightly followed that star in Right Ascension. The direction of its motion is evidently north-west, and not north east, as was at first reported. In few nights it will move into the Constellation of Sagitta, passing on the way between Alpha and Beta Delphini. On the plate the comet appears as a faint nebulous object with no sign of a definite tail.

MR. BAHADURJI'S SCHOOL.

ANNUAL CONCERT AT LONAVLA.

The annual concert of the Bahadurji Parsi Boys' and Girls' Schools at Lonavla was held yesterday. Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar presided.

Sir Ramkrishna, in the course of his speech said that the blessing which they had given to Mr. Bahadurji and his mother last year seemed to have borne fruit; for a short time after, he found himself in circumstances to organise a school for Parsi boys like the one he had for girls. Sir Ramkrishna proceeded to say: "Allow me, ladies and gentlemen, to remark that the objects and methods of education differ according to the ideal that men have in view. There is first the utilitarian ideal in pursuance of which men give such an education to children as will enable them in after life to gain their livelihood, and live a life of comfort, and at the same time bodily development is carefully attended to. Then there is what I may call the spiritual ideal and the object of those who adopt this is to train the intellect so as to qualify boys and girls when they grow up to investigate and find out the truth, to cultivate the moral opwers and instil principles of conduct calculated to ennoble the spirit and to evoke the sense of beauty. Often times there is a contention betwen these ideals, some people attaching exclusive importance to the one, and others to the other. In my opinion both these ideals must be kept in view by an educationist, and if this is done the most favourable site for an institution, such as that established and conducted by Mr. Bahadurji is such a one as that chosen by him on the top of this mountain range. This idea of locating educational institutions in places remote from the dwellings of men is not new. In ancient times in India the Rishis kept up what might be called universities in forests or places surrounded by sublime and beautiful natural scenery where they taught the children of the three regenerate orders. The Principal or the head Rishi of the institution was called a *Kulapati*. Whatever is true is not limited by time or circumstance, and the idea of the old Rishis has now reincarnated itself in the mind of Mr. Bahadurji.

ARYAN PARSIS.

"I am much gratified to find from the report that there are three girls who have taken up Avesta and Pehelvi as their second language for their matriculation. For these languages were included in the universities course on the application of the late Mr. K. R. Cama and other Parsi gentlemen, and I had the honour of recommending the adoption of the proposal to the Syndicate and the Senate. At the same time I may tell you that when I hear Avesta words read and pronounced, and perceive the close similarity that they bear to Vedic words I am reminded of the fact that the Aryan Parsis and the Aryan Hindus are brothers and a brotherly feeling is evoked in my mind. Mr. Bahadurji has succeeded remarkably so far as he has gone and I have little doubt that as his institution becomes more widely known it will be resorted to by a much larger number of people. It has my best wishes and I hope he will find followers among other Indian communities. I congratulate the children for their excellent performance on the present occasion, and wish them every success when they go out into the world."

THE REPORT.

Mr. Bahadurji in the course of his report said:—

There are at present over seventy children in the schools. The ordinary class-teaching is up to the matriculation. In addition to this, the girls are regularly taught music, drawing, needle-work and domestic economy, whilst some practical knowledge of cookery not being neglected. For the boys there is cricket, football, and hockey. To keep the homes of the pupils and their class-rooms sweet and salubrious is my special consideration and every attention is therefore paid to cleanliness and sanitary requirements both within and without.

During the year the progress of the pupils has been in every way satisfactory. Though I do not consider the passing of examination as the *summum bonum* of school work, I still find it serves to promote regularity in and to give direction to study by giving it a practical motive. Thus four of my girl-pupils will proceed to the Matriculation this year. Three of these take Zand and Pahlvi for their second language and the fourth takes French. Moral lessons are a part of the daily teaching in these schools, whilst every boy and girl is given instruction in the tenets of the Zorastrian faith in a fair and reasonable manner, such as helps them to take to it with a proper sense of its value and an important part of their studies.

With a vote of thanks to Sir Ramkrishna the gathering dispersed.

Mr. Page, the newly-appointed United States Ambassador to Great Britain sailed for England by the Baltic, in mail week, replying to questions he said: "I am not a rich man. I am going to London for diplomacy, and not for entertainment. I shall try to follow the precedents established by my predecessors. There will be no knee-breaches so far as I know, but just an American Ambassador doing his best to maintain the friendly relations which have so long existed between my country and the one to which I am accredited."

HAT FEATHERS.

WHERE GREY PLUMES COME FROM.

MODERN SCIENCE NOTE.

People who are interested in the subject of bird plumage as applied to the decoration of the fair sex, whether as opponents to the practice or otherwise, may have noticed of late, writes the "Standard" the appearance in the milliners' shops of a plume which is an obvious novelty in the trade. Grey in colour, it has much the style and texture of the larger kind of the egret's plumes, so usually miscalled "ospreys," but it is coarser-fibred than these, and the top, which is not filamentous like the rest of the feather, drops over in a graceful manner that is quite peculiar. Even in the feather trade the exact source of this new plume is not known, but it always comes in pairs, only two, evidently, being yielded by each bird. This gives one a clue; such feathers as have been described are found only in one little group of birds, the eared pheasants of. High Asia, known to science by the name of Crossoptilon. Each bird has but two such plumes—the centre tail feathers—and they are borne by the hen as well as the cock, for the Crossoptilous are unique in the pheasant family in having the same plumage in both sexes, only his spurs distinguishing the cock bird. This can be well seen now in the Zoo, where a pair of the brown Manchurian eared pheasant, the only kind at all common in captivity, are exhibited in the pheasantry on the North Bank.

The feathers seen in hats, however, obviously do not come from this kind, although very similar, for the Manchurian bird has a white tail tipped with steel-blue. No doubt their producer is Pallas' eared pheasant, a slate-blue species, for reports have been published during the last year or two of certain Mongolian tribes rearing a curious blue-grey pheasant for its tail plumes, which are in demand in China for mandarin's hats

It is not likely that these people kill their birds for the sake of a couple of feathers from each; no doubt they pluck them, but though this proceeding is, of course, to be reprehended, and has long since been given up in favour of clipping—with subsequent drawing of the stumps when ripe—in the case of the domesticated ostrich, it gives one the idea of an important industry to arise from the breeding of pheasants for their plumage. Indeed, some progress has already been made in this direction, for there is no doubt that the gold pheasant, matchless in its own particular style of beauty, would not be so commonly kept and bred were it not for the demand for its plumage for artificial fly-making. For millinery, most of the gold pheasant's plumage is too loud in tone and harsh in texture, but the feathering of its near ally the Amherst pheasant is now being and largely used, especially the beautiful black and white centre tail plumes, and the lovely red-tipped tail coverts which grow at their bases.

A FRIEND OF PLUMAGE BIRDS.

There is, in fact, hardly any colour or style of plumage likely to be required for decoration that cannot be supplied by this wonderful family of birds when we consider that it includes not only pheasants of all kinds, but fowls, peafowl, guinea-fowl, and partridges. For flat tints we have the scarlet and yellow of the gold pheasant, the Amherst, and their even more lovely hybrid and the azure blue of the breast of the vulturine guinea-fowl, while the hen of the lovely little red-crested partridge of the Malay region could supply a leaf-green, and the body colour of the Pallas's Crossoptilon above-mentioned is just like that of the magnificent goura, or crowned pigeons of New Guinea. For metallic tints the peacock and the various races allied, to the common pheasant could be drawn upon, to say nothing of the magnificent Impeyan pheasant; while, besides the tail plumes of the Crossptilons, the peacock's train, if from a white bird, will furnish no bad substitute for egret. All these are birds which, if a demand especially arose for their produce could be cultivated as largely as the common pheasant is for shooting and the guinea-fowl for the table, so that there is no need for the feather trade to die out if humanitarian agitation shuts off other sources of feather supply.

Whether such shutting off would be a wise policy is another matter. Any bird can be artificially protected, even if not bred, fed, or otherwise taken care of, as the grouse are here and the eider duck in Iceland; and it must be remembered that the egrets, for instance, eat fish as well as insects and bee-eaters bees as well as wasps, so that it is quite possible to preserve birds like these, which are commonly cited as beautiful, pernicious innocents. It must not be forgotten that the feather trade, by rendering possible the profitable establishment of ostrich farms, has done more than to the ostrich than it ever did for and if the plumage birds of the East are ever intelligently "worked" they yet turn out that the plumassier is after all their best friend.

With reference to the reports in British and German press attributing the presence of Viscount Morley in Berlin to the Baghdad Railway settlement or the approaching visit of King George, Lord Morley, in an interview with Reuter's correspondent said that his visit is entirely a private holiday, and that, apart from a call on the British Ambassador, he had seen no official personage in Berlin.

RECENT DISCOVERIES IN EGYPT.

THE CEMETERY AT TARKHAN.

The past winter's work of the British School of Archæology in Egypt, says the "Times," has been full of interest, both in scientific discovery and in material acquisitions. In the previous year a great cemetery of the First Dynasty (5500 B. C.) had been partly explored at Tarkhan, about 40 miles south of Cairo; it was expected that it would be found to extend beneath a wide valley full of sand, but this was not mooted, in order to avoid tempting dealers to attack it. This year the valley was cleared and found to contain some 800 graves closely grouped on each side of an axial road. These were carefully cleared, all the bones measured, the skulls removed whenever possible, plans drawn of each grave and of the whole cemetery, and the form of every vase of stone or of pottery exactly registered. This forms the most complete record yet made of any cemetery. It was well worth such care, as it belongs to the most critical point in the history of Egypt. The conquering tribe of the dynastic people had advanced northward from Abydos, subduing the Nile Valley, until Mena founded the new capital of United Egypt at Memphis. Here at Tarkhan was a great settlement, beginning one or two generations before Memphis, and dying away shortly after the new capital was established. What has been uncovered is but a part—probably the smaller part—of the cemetery, which is now mainly under water. Thousands of well-to-do people were buried here within two or three generations, and we must regard this as the pre-Memphite capital of Egypt. This site is therefore the most important centre for studying the critical point of the earliest historical race of Egypt mixing with the prehistoric peoples.

PRESERVATION OF THE TOMBS.

The preservation of the tombs in the cemetery of Tarkhan is remarkable; owing to the sand filling up the valley the bodies have been less disturbed than is usual, and the upper structures have been left in some cases absolutely perfect. The earliest stage of the *mastaba* and tomb chapel can be here seen in perfection. The brick wall which retained the pile of sand above the graves, the little slits in it for the soul to come forth to the offerings, and the enclosure for the offerings, and the stacks of pottery brought to the grave by the relatives and friends with food and drink for the dead—all were uncovered exactly as they had been left over 7,000 years ago. In the graves were large numbers of alabaster vases, slate palettes, and pottery vases; the types of these, when compared with those of the Royal tombs, serve to date the graves to the various reigns shortly before and after Mena. Several blue-glazed vases were found, showing that such glazing was commonly in use and not restricted to the wealthy. Two ivory spoons were of types new to us, one engraved on the bowl with birds and plants, the other formed as two arms for the handle with conjoined hands for the bowl. Alabaster stools, with legs 4in. or 5in. long, were used for supporting dishes. Although beads had been specially sought by ancient plunderers, who dragged away the neck and wrists, yet many graves contained strings of cornelian, garnet, and blue-glazed beads; probably nearly every one was buried with a necklace or armlet. As a whole we get a view of the population, apart from the wealth of the King and Court, and see that they had good furniture, fine vases, and plenty of ornaments, and were apparently in quite as civilized a condition as the Egyptians of later ages.

Who were these people is the question which the physical remains can best answer. The measurements of the limb bones show that while the women were of a single type there were were two different types of men. The majority of the men belong to the type of the women; doubtless these are the native population. A minority of about a tenth of the men are of a different type, much less variable than the native, indicating that the invading men of the dynastic race were a compact and closely-related tribe. Both before and after Mena there is an excess of women over the men in the proportion of six to five. The historical rendering of these facts would seem to be that the dynastic invaders were a single tribe or clan, nearly all men, about a tenth of the population of the capital where they settled, and each brought in from the surrounding country two or three native women. The invaders were an inch or two shorter than the native population. In their graves they had a much larger proportion of the costly stone vases, and they alone had stacks of pottery offerings placed by the grave after burial. Besides this mixture there was also commercial intercourse with the north, shown by foreign pottery of Mediterranean fabric, found repeatedly in graves of the middle of the first dynasty. Although the damp of the valley prevented the removal of the bones, which were all measured as they lay, yet by extreme care some seventy of the skulls have been preserved by solidifying with paraffin wax; and these will be studied in England.

WORK AT GERZEH AND MEMPHIS.

Another site, at Gerzeh a few miles further south, has given good results of the 12th and 18th dynasty. Large cemeteries were cleared and some immense stone tombs with chambers as large as those of pyramids. One large tomb had been attacked anciently; the plunderer had crawled in by a small hole, and had begun to remove the ornaments, when the roof fell and crushed him. Thus was saved for our days a gold pectoral inlaid with coloured stones, like the pectorals of the celebrated jewellery of Dahshur in the Cairo Museum, the only specimen of this splendid work of the 12th dynasty that has been seen in England. With it was part of a similar jewel of Senusert II. and a gold shell of Senusert III. Of the same period is a black stone statuette, having the head-dress remodelled in a second fashion by adding black cement; also sets of canopie jars, some with finely-carved heads. Many beautifully-formed alabaster vases and an exquisite little wooden statuette of this age were also found. Of the 18th dynasty is a good necklace with a badge of a scribe of Thothmes III.

At Memphis more statuary and sculptures of the 18th and 19th dynasties have been found in clearing another acre and a half of the great temple of Path; we further learn that Shishak decorated the temple with a cornice. Gradually the great clearance of this historic site is extended year by year; and it is hoped that the new law by which the Government claims everything found in private land will not be exercised to check this work. In the city some workshops have yielded all the various stages of the manufacture of stone vases, from the rough block to the vase apoiled in finishing; other shops contained a great variety of coloured stones brought from the eastern Desert and from abroad, including the beautiful bright green felspar in granite, not known before. A remarkable standard measure was found of Ptolemaic age, paralled lines over a foot long being engraved on a slab rather over 2ft. in length. The accuracy of the scale is finer than a hundreth of an inch; the standard is a cubit of 26. 8 in. known in Egypt under the 18th dynasty and used in Asia Minor, classical Germany, and medieval England.

The excavations have been carried on by Professor Petrie, Mr. Engelbach, the Rev. C. T. Campion, Mr. H. Thompson, and Mr. G. North; Mrs. Petrie assisting in drawing. The Cairo Museum has, of course, received half of the objects a few to be kept there, some ransomed back by the finders to be given to public museums, and some to be sold to tourists by the Government regardless of scientific results. The annual exhibition will be held, as usual, in July; and the annual meeting of the British School, and illustrated lecture, was held at University College, Gower-street, on May 23, at 4-30 p.m.

HEALTH OF ALL FOURS.

COLONEL'S SIMPLE RECEIPT FOR LONG LIFE.

A novel and amazingly simple recipe for long life was given on May 6 by Colonel Dean at a symposium on health at the Royal Sanitary Institute. When man left off walking on all fours, we are told, the strain of supporting the internal organs in the upright position became too great for the quadrupedal framework, and he fell heir to disease. "Now the thing to do to be healthy," said the speaker, "is simply to get back on all fours again."

"My recipe is simplicity itself. I firmly believe that any one who will cultivate the habit of grasping his toes without bending his knees several times a day, with or without being observed—laughter—will stave off old age for from ten to twenty years. And the practice of walking back to one's room on all fours after the morning bath is most commendable. The wounds one's dignity gets are part of the accruing benefits. (Laughter). The fight against old age is a fight against the congestion and hardening of the arteries. The on-all-fours position effects an immediate change in the movement of the blood in the great highways of the arterial and venous systems."

BEAUTY.

Wherein it Lies.

The "Rereree" has the following interesting paragraph by Vanoc, discoursing on beauty and its essence:—

Beautiful women not seldom fall short of loveliness because they lack the grace without which physical charm, though bewilderingly Rubennesque, pleases sense but does not satisfy the soul. A beautiful woman is tempted to dwell on her own beauty so incessantly that she ceases to be beautiful. The epithets "beautiful," "pretty," and "lovely" are never applied except in sarcasm to men, but the form, colour, atmosphere, proportion, and expression of the beautiful woman are an assemblage of objects universally admired. We may talk of a "handsome" man (or woman), but the word "handsome" never applies to the objects of our highest admiration. Handsome people and things belong only to the second class. The arbitrary limitations in the use of the word "handsome" are puzzling. We may speak of a lovely— but never of a handsome—landscape, poem, or yacht. We may call a girl or a man handsome, but we cannot use the word in relation to such things as can only be justly described by words that mate Immortality with Beauty. Those things belong to the first class, and are beautiful.

Of all the beautiful things in life Nature blossom is the best. Apple blossom in sheets is the loveliest of all. The Japanese celebrate the season of the cherry blossom and the plum, but in the most flourishing fruit-growing districts in California, the Pajaro Valley, for instance, where Dalmatian immigrants have converted a barren country into a great orchard, blossom is worshipped only for the dollars it secures. These Adriatic apple-growers in California have been fruit-growers for generations. Their wits have been sharpened by trade with the Levant, and their mastery of orchard secrets results in consummate skill. A Dalmatian Californian settler pulls an apple blossom from the branch, examines it, reckons the number of future apples on each spur, runs his eye over a branch, sizes up the tree, and counts the number of trees in the orchard. When he has finished with the blossom he will tell you how many car-loads of apples the lot will make in the autumn, and he will seldom be wrong in his estimate by more than a few boxes. Who can compare the beauty of a sea of apple blossom with the beauty of a bank balance?

Mr. Arthur T. Johnson has produced a volume of extraordinary interest about California containing an impartial though unusual analysis of the unbeautiful side of American life, which applies with equal strength to the materialisation of our own land, society, outlook, politics, and ideals. The real struggle between the United States and the Japanese is essentially one between a race that worships beauty for its own sake and one that values beauty for what it will fetch in the market. National life when divorced from the love of beauty for its own sake is destined to decay because the money standard, applied to everything all round, operates upon the qualities that ensure national survival as worm-killer powder spread upon a lawn and drenched with rain-water operates upon worms. A nation with one standard of worship—money—is foredoomed to destruction in a conflict fought to a finish with a nation that places honour before ease, duty before dollars, and discipline before everything.

THE LITERARY MAN'S FREEDOM.

A speech which was much appreciated at the Royal Academy banquet on May 3 was that of Canon Hannay ("George A. Birmingham"), who responded to the toast of "Literature," and touched lightly on some popular conceptions of the clergyman and the man of letters.

"I suppose," he remarked, "there are no two professions more divergent than that which I regard as my proper profession, that of a clergyman, and that into which I have made certain unauthorised and buccaneering incursions from time to time. My own profession is bound more than any other by the laws of respectability and convention. The literary man is, I understand, free as air. A suspicion of eccentricity of any kind would be fatal to an archdeacon, whereas it may be conceived that it would be an actual advantage to that very eminent literary man, Mr. George Bernard Shaw, to be represented as habitually standing on his head. And yet in spite of this divergence, this liberty which the clergy cannot claim and which literary men claim and enjoy, I myself have had curious experience of the wonderful extent to which society is content to allow literary men to have freedom from all laws and conventions.

"I was once on a voyage of some length in a steamer and I made friends with some of my fellow-passengers who did not know that I wrote. They loved me, as heroines in novels always desire to be loved, for myself alone. But after a certain length of time they discovered that I was not only Mr. Hannay, but George A. Birmingham, and they expressed the greatest possible delight at having met me and said they had not only read my books, but that they had met the year before on the Riviera the young lady to whom I was engaged to be married. I have been safely married for 20 years and I was at that moment travelling with my wife in the steamer. As a clergyman, my position was an extremely awkward one, but when these acquaintances of mine regarded me as a literary man they saw nothing in the least strange in my being married to one lady and engaged to another.

"But in spite of this divergence and contrast between my own profession and that for which I am speaking, there is in one point a resemblance between them. Both religion and literature are great simple things. Both religion and literature are perpetually being vexed by a kind of people who will invent cults and talk cant. When I say that religion and literature are simple things I do not mean to suggest that it is easy to be good or that it is easy to write fine books. I know it is immensely difficult to do either the one or the other. I mean that religion and literature both make a genuine, a true, a wide and almost universal appeal to every kind of man and every kind of nature; and I think if even my sermons fail me as literature, I have this right as a clergyman to respond to the toast of Literature to-night, that we clergy probably know more about these cults and the people who make them, who talk cant themselves and excommunicate and despise those who will not repeat their shibboleth—I think we know more of the mischief such cults do."

LOVE OF FINE DRESS

Slatterns in Secret.

An attempt to analyse scientifically the motives which cause women to love pretty clothes has been made by a distinguished London brain specialist, Dr. C. T. Ewart, of the medical staff of Claybury Asylum, says the "Daily Mail." The occasion was the recent meeting of the section of psychiatry (mind-healing) of the Royal Society of Medicine, when Dr. Ewart presented before his colleagues a case of "washing mania" from the asylum.

The patient, a woman of forty-eight, had suffered for sixteen years from a variety of insanity which gave rise to the obsession that she must constantly be washing her whole body during the day. In attempting to account for the action of the patient Dr. Ewart pointed out that of two women who loved to wear beautiful clothes one may be actuated by a mere desire for self-display, whereas the other receives her impulses from her æsthetic sense, her love of the beautiful and delicate. The first, Dr. Ewart argued, can be distinguished because she is a slattern when no one is present to notice her appearance. In addition, in her case, the unseen parts of her apparel are usually "of an entirely different order from that seen."

The woman whose love of dress is due to her fine, æsthetic sense becomes, on the other hand, more and more particular about her clothing the more intimate its relation to her body. In both cases, the doctor added, there is an emotional accompaniment of elation following on the putting on of pretty and attractive garments.

His "washing mania" patient belonged to the second or æsthetic type. Apprehending cleanliness as the beautiful it gave pleasure to her æsthetic sence, hence she was constantly striving to attain it. The actual act of washing was but a response of her muscles to the sensations in her mind, "just as," the doctor concluded, "the rhythm of a waltz compels certain definite muscular movements."

MR. GLADSTONE IN ALBANIA.

The interest attaching to Albania and its future recalls Mr. Gladstone's short visit to that country in 1858. Mr. Gladstone was at that time on an official visit to the Ionian Islands, as temporary Lord High Commissioner. Mr. Arthur Gordon, afterwards Lord Stanmore, was Mr. Gladstone's Private Secretary during this mission, and he wrote to a friend:

"You will like an account of an expedition the whole party made yesterday to Albania to pay a visit to an old lady, a great proprietress, who lives in a large ruinous castle at a place called Filsates. She is about the greatest personage in these regions, and it was thought that the Lord High Commissioner should pay her a visit if he wished to see Albania. . . .

On their journey to this castle from the shore, the native guards much anoyed Mr. Gladstone by insisting on firing off their guns in all directions.

At Ditton Junction, near Liverpool, where a serious railway accident happened last summer, a goods train was derailed on May 16, through fouling the points near the station. The main line to London was blocked, and traffic had to be worked on the slow line. Considerable delay was caused.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

VELVET SOUP.
COLD FISH WITH CUSTARD.
MUTTON CUTLETS A LA MAITENON WITH BRAISED LETTUCE.
DUCK PIE COLD
WITH SALAD MALGACHE.
PANCAKES A LA ROYALE.

Soup meat, As. 2. Fish, As. 6. Mutton, As. 6. Duck, Rs. 1-2. Eggs, As. 6. Carrots, As. 2. Beetroot, As. 2. Potatoes, As. 2. Lettuces, As. 3. Odds and ends, As. 3. Total—Rs. 3-4-0.

VELVET SOUP.

Use the duck giblets to make a cupful of good broth for the pie, and then add them to the meat used for making the soup, there will still be a deal of taste and goodness to be cooked out of them. Flavour with the white part of five or six carrots, and fry the red parts with some onion, pepper and salt till slightly browned, adding enough broth to simmer them in till soft enough to rub through a sieve. Set this aside to add to the soup later on. Into the rest of the stock put a tablespoonful of finely crushed tapioca and let it simmer for nearly half an hour, skimming carefully as it cooks; when it is done add to it the carrot puree and heat it all together, stirring in a lump of butter at the very last.

COLD FISH WITH CUSTARD.

Any fish may be cooked in the ordinary way and set to cool while the bones and rimmings are used to make some stock for the custard. Place in a pan a piece of butter the size of an egg and work into it gradually 2 flat tablespoonfuls of flour and cook well together without browning; to this add gradually sufficient of the fish stock so that it is the thickness of cream; boil it well with pepper, salt, and any flavouring to taste. Off the fire, add the juice of two limes and the yolks of two eggs, stirring so that the sauce should not curdle. Pile the fish in a pyramid in the centre of the dish and pour over it the sauce, which should be quite thick and garnish with slices of lime.

MUTTON CUTLETS A LA MAITENON WITH BRAISED LETTUCE.

Trim the cutlets and half cook them in some fat over the fire. Make some good white sauce and add to a cupful of it, three tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, and two of onion puree with flavouring to taste. Set the cutlets on the dish on which they will be served, cover them with this, and place in the oven to brown, and serve with the braised lettuce. These are prepared as follows. Carefully wash three or four lettuces; tie each lettuce together, and bake in the oven in a covered vessel with a little stock or water, salt, pepper, onion juice and butter for half an hour by which time there should be very little liquid left; to what there is, add a little milk in which an egg has been beaten, with a little butter; when it thickens pour over the lettuces and serve.

DUCK PIE, COLD.

Cut the duck into neat pieces and roll them in peppered and salted flour; place them in the pie dish with several blanched onions, some halves of hard-boiled eggs and the stock previously made from the giblets. Cover with the pastry and cook it for 1 to 1½ hours in the oven putting paper over the pastry to prevent it burning. Make a little hole in the top to let out the steam as it cools and if the pie is to be used for a picnic, gelatine should be added to the stock so that it jellies as it cools. Serve with malgache salad.

Cut up into neat pieces equal quantities of cold cooked potatoes, celery and beetroot. Mix with mayonnaise, keeping some back to quite mask the salad when put in the salad bowl. Pile the salad high and sprinkle with chopped walnuts or pistachio nuts.

PANCAKES A LA ROYALE.

Make a batter with the yolks of three eggs to a large cupful of milk and enough flour to make it like thick cream, add a little salt and leave this at least an hour before using. At the very last add some crushed macaroons and the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth and beat well. Make each pancake nearly half an inch thick and cook to a light brown; pile one on top of the other as done, with powdered chocolate or jam and crushed macaroons between, covering the whole pile with a meringue of egg whites and sugar, flavoured with lime juice and liqueur if liked; just brown in the oven and serve.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"A WILD HARVEST"

BY ANNIE. S. SWAN.

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Synopsis of Chapters I & II.—John Howorth, whose daughter Sylvia is finishing her education in Switzerland, is left head of a factory by the death of the senior partner, his cousin Reuben Howorth. On his way to see his cousin's widow John encounters Reuben's eldest son, Max, who is home from Oxford, making love to a girl whom he fails to recognise. This is Annie Cartledge, with whom he has been meeting secretly for some time. Reuben's widow tells him that Max is going Oxford to take up his work at Mills. She also mentions that Max detests Macdonald, the manager of the factory. Max obtains a substantial cheque from his mother in order to settle his debts at Oxford. John Howorth discusses the situation with Macdonald.

CHAPTER II—*Continued.*

The young man came into the office to him good morning, and to await pleasure John Howorth was quite ware of a sudden rush of something affection for him. He was certainly an exceptional servant, and could be placed in the same category with those occupying a similar position. To begin with, he was a gentleman, the younger son of an old Highland Laird of ancient descent and impoverished resources. His elder brothers had entered the army, but the resources had stopped short at Graeme, and he had to turn out at an early age to shift for himself. Of a mechanical turn, and having a good deal of square business head on his shoulders, he had steadily worked his way up in the industrial centre to which he had come as a raw lad, recommended to Reuben Howorth by a London lawyer who had done some business for the Macdonalds, and was anxious to help them. Macdonald was now twenty-nine years old, but looked older. His face was pleasantly grave, and his figure well set in a kind of sturdy strength. Though not very tall, he carried himself with considerable grace, and gave the impression of clean living and of a sound mind in a sound body.

His clear grey eye was never dimmed by late hours, or excess of any kind, and there was an alertness about him, which at the moment impressed itself more than usually upon John Howorth. His morning thoughts were inclined to gloom, reflecting on the loss the firm had sustained in the death of its head, and its precarious future, if Max should have a very substantial share in it.

"Morning, Mac, anything fresh," he asked, thinking how fully Macdonald inspired trust, giving the impression of thoroughness and capability quite unconsciously.

"Nothing much. Crowther has been over this morning already, and he's willing to sign on for a bigger contract, if we'll meet him on the grounds I suggested to you yesterday. He couldn't wait to see you, as he had an appointment in Bradford at eleven. I thought I might clinch the busines, and I did. Was I right, sir?"

"Quite right. I'm a little late this morning, but I didn't sleep very well last night. In fact, I'm thoroughly upset."

"Yes, sir," answered the young man, "I quite understand."

"I wish I felt surer of my nephew Max," Howorth went on, "I feel I can speak quite freely to you. I was over at Polgarth last night, and Mrs. Howorth tells me he is only going back to Oxford to clear up, and return home, a mistake one would think, reflecting on the money that has been sunk there already. A youth with any real ambition would be only too anxious to take his degree, especially as there is nothing here demanding his immedate attention."

"Many would certainly be glad of Mr. Howorth's chance" observed Macdonald, with the brevity of a man who is not keen on the subject under discussion.

"It shows a lack of appreciation of money values, to speak of nothing higher," continued Howorth, whose mild nature seemed to be roused in a most unusual manner. "I am afraid there is a lack of stability of character. Tell me, Macdonald, as between man and man, have you ever heard anything about Max in Wrotham?"

Macdonald looked extremely uncomfortable. "I'd rather not pursue this subject, Mr. Howorth, if you don't mind. Wrotham is not freer from gossip than other places, and Mr. Max Howorth of course is fair game."

Howorth smiled rather drily. He had not been directly answered, but nevertheless, had learned what he desired to know. "I question whether Max would preserve a like reticence where you are concerned," he remarked. "Of course, you occupy a privileged position here, you have earned our fullest confidence, that is why I speak on such an intimate and family matter; you see it is bound to concern us in the long run, looking at it merely from a business standpoint."

"Yes, sir."

"I'll give you my reason for the question, perhaps that's only fair. Last night I walked across the fields to Polgarth about nine o'clock, and in the Covert Wood just below Mangrove I came upon a pair of lovers, my nephew Max, but who was the girl?"

Macdonald gave no answer.

"Of course a girl of his own station would not meet him like that, besides there are none in the immediate vicinity, so one is naturally forced to the conclusion that she is some working girl. Do you happen to know?"

"I have heard rumours, sir, but may I remind you that I would rather not discuss Mr. Max Howorth with you. His private conduct is his own concern."

At this remark a sudden rage seemed to take possession of the usually mild-mannered John Howorth.

"No, by Jove, it isn't, it is my concern, mine and yours, as it would have been his father's had he been alive. Any hint of such a thing would have raised the deepest indignation in my brother Reuben. He was a straight man. The name of Howorth has always been clean and respected in Wrotham. This young whipper-snapper with his Oxford airs shall not be allowed to smirch it."

"It may be only a little harmless flirtation," began Macdonald, weary of the subject which he had not the smallest intention to turn to his own advantage, as a smaller nature might easily have done.

But again John Howorth's slow anger burned.

"Flirtation or no flirtation, it's bad; the consequences are often further reaching than can be foreseen at the time. Besides, as I say, it is the honour of the Howorths, and if Max is to be here, it is a thing he will have to consider. Who is the girl?"

Macdonald was silent a moment.

"Do you know, Macdonald?"

"Yes."

"Then tell me."

"I don't know whether I ought, or that it would do any good. It is unlikely that Mr. Max after he is settled at Sleath will pursue this kind of thing. He will see its evil and its folly, I hope."

"Who is the girl?"

"Luke Cartledge's daughter."

"Annie Cartledge! that pretty motherless little girl. You surprise me, Macdonald, you do indeed! Luke Cartledge's girl ought to be above that sort of thing, but she is very pretty, and I have always thought her good."

"She is good, I am sure," said Macdonald, regretfully wishing he had not been obliged to give her name.

"How long have you known this Macdonald?"

"About six months, since the people began to talk of it."

"They are talking then?"

"In the mill, they are. She has been seen once or twice with Mr. Max; these sort of things can't be hidden indefinitely; common knowledge of them is merely a matter of time."

"And what do they say?" asked Howorth with an almost feverish eagerness.

Macdonald shrugged his shoulders.

"The usual thing."

"It can't have come to Cartledge's ears, surely. It would make him very angry."

"No, I am sure Cartledge knows nothing about it, and he is not a man to whom anyone would lightly repeat idle gossip about his daughter."

"Then I shall speak to him this very day."

Macdonald shook his head.

"I think, if you reflect a little, sir, you won't do that."

"Why not, now is the time to put Cartledge on his guard, to make him look after his daughter a little better before temptation returns in the form of my nephew."

"Cartledge is a hot-tempered man, Mr. Howorth. It is a thing that would have to be done very judiciously. I think you should leave the matter alone meanwhile, and when Mr. Max comes back speak to him yourself."

"Oh, I'll do that fast enough, but the girl must be warned too. Probably she is writing to him at Oxford, keeping the ball rolling. Of course she thinks it's going to be a good thing for her, pictures herself Mrs. Max Howorth riding in her carriage. That's the beginning of such things, but what is the end, eh, Macdonald?"

"Not always that, certainly, sir," Macdonald assented.

"It is a good thing, a very good thing that the girl is no longer an employee here. Something would have to be done then, but since she went home to keep house for her father after her mother's death, she has had more time on her hands, of course, more time to get into mischief."

"I hear very good accounts of her at home," said Macdonald, "she keeps Cartledge's cottage in apple-pie order. I am there occasionally on the business of the Slate Clubs, and other things connected with the men's affairs, and I have often admired the comfort of his home. He had none of it in his wife's lifetime, I am assured."

"Ah, she drank," said Howorth briefly. "Well, if that's the case it's all the more reason why she should be looked after. If you are in the habit of seeing Cartledge privately like that, couldn't you drop a hint?"

"It's a difficult business; Cartledge is not the ordinary working man, Mr. Howorth, he thinks for himself, and holds very definite ideas on most subjects. But I can at least promise not to lose an opportunity, if one should present itself."

"You must do more, Macdonald, you must make one. What I would uncommonly like to know is where that young bounder met her, or got speech with her first. That seems to want some explaining."

"I have no idea. Mr. Max has a way with him," said Macdonald, "and he generally manages to get what he sets his heart on. I am very sorry about Annie Cartledge, for she is a girl who ought to make a good marriage in her own class, and now this sort of gossip about her will spoil her chances. Well, sir, I must go. I'm glad you think it all right about Crowther, I was in some doubt."

"You seldom make a mistake. I don't know what Sleath would do without you. I hope you'll stick to us, Macdonald, it must be made worth your while."

"I am very well satisfied with my position, sir, and up to now, have been very happy here."

"But you are not so sure about your future, eh?"

"I foresee difficulties when Mr. Max comes in," admitted Macdonald, "but I shall do my utmost to work amicably with him and not to have any friction."

"You talk with your usual good sense, but I would have you know that it is Max who will have to give way for a time, at least, until he proves himself. And you are not to be too humble with him. A man like him knows nothing of the world, and he has to be licked into shape. We want none of the Oxford airs here, and won't have them either. So keep your head up, Macdonald, and remember that whoever can be spared from Sleath, you can't."

A slow, quiet smile crossed Macdonald's grave face as he left the room. He took the words at their full worth, and appreciated them too.

But at the same time he fully realised that the son of the late head of the firm must be accorded certain privileges, even if he did not claim them. His thoughts were a little gloomy, in fact, he believed that the pleasant and almost ideal term of his business life at Sleath was coming to an abrupt termination.

(To be Continued.)

CHAPTER III.

LUKE CARTLEDGE AND HIS DAUGHTER.

Luke Cartledge was a product of his time, and perhaps in a greater degree of his environment. Cartledge was a well-known man in Wrotham, associated with the very best traditions of the industrial class. Luke's father and grandfather had been intelligent far beyond their fellows, and had taken active interest in every industrial upheaval, and had been kindly in sympathy with the Chartist movement, and with all the great issues arising from it. Luke Cartledge was a great reader, and his taste inclined to the works of seers and reformers, with whose best aspirations he was in sympathy. But while in part a dreamer, he had a practical appreciation of the duties of labour, and was himself one of the best and most conscientious of servants. He was a deeply religious man, though he had cut himself off from the ordinary observances of creed; briefly stating that the Bible was his main guide, the Sermon on the Mount the litany of his life. From it he preached, not so much by word of mouth as by his daily conduct. "Do unto others" were the words oftenest on his lips. He had had a hard life of sorrow and disappointment, and had very little comfort either in his own home or among his kindred. They all without exception regarded him as a crank, and had no use for him except when occasion rose when they needed a helping hand in the shape of money. Luke would reprimand with his tongue which knew no hesitation when wrong required to be righted, or sin convicted, but he would always bless with his hand and seldom turn a deaf ear to the need, even of those who had treated him worst. His temperament and conduct precluded all possibility of his saving anything, and he had reduced his own expenditure to the lowest possible limit. In his keen and over-mastering desire to live the Christ-life literally he had certainly overlooked the rights of his daughter and only child. When she was a small maiden going daily to school, it had not so much mattered, but as she grew to womanhood there was not a doubt that Cartledge erred in his treatment of her. He forgot, if indeed he had ever known, the growing needs of a girl-child, the rights which are hers. He had always been in the habit of talking to her from her earliest years as if she were a comrade, and all his views and his aspirations were familiar to her from her youth up. Annie loved her father dearly but she shared the opinion of her various relatives that he was a bit of a crank, and while she listened dutifully she ordered her life on entirely different lines. She loved gaiety and brightness and life, and sought it in the limited channel open to her; without pausing to enquire whether it would meet with her father's approval. She had been actually happier in her working life at Sleath Mills, though she had come home without a murmur when her mother died, and had proved herself a splendid housekeeper. Cartledge possessed one characteristic of the dreamer in full measure, that delightful unconsciousness of evil that simple faith in his kind which undoubtedly helps to keep the world clean and young. For the reason, he had exhibited an endless and astounding patience with his poor faulty, trying wife, had treated her with tenderness even when she wounded him at every turn. He had been upheld, all through by his faith in the ultimate triumph of goodness, a faith undoubtedly which saves many from despair.

In like measure he trusted his daughter and the man or woman who would seek to destroy or even shake that faith would need to have been more than usually callous-hearted.

Annie Cartledge's love of fun and frolic, and her liberal indulgence in it were quite well-known to the whole of Wrotham, long before her father had the smallest idea of it. But one day somebody poured a drop of poison into his ears.

(To be continued to-morrow.)

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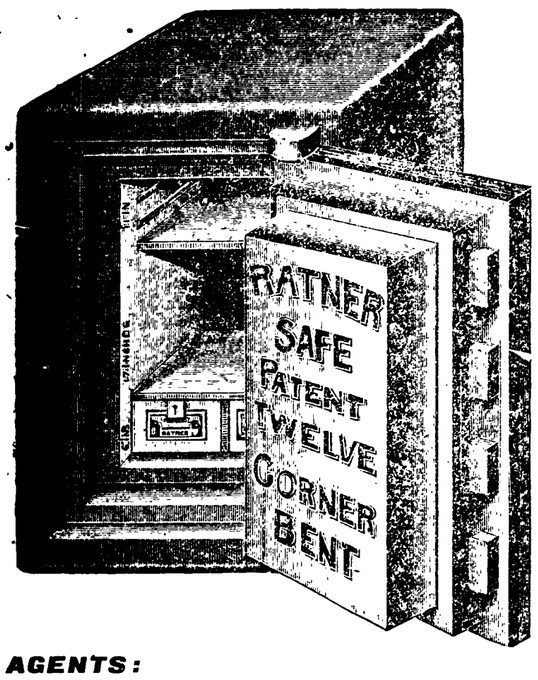

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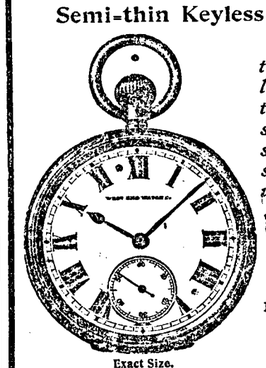
Semi-thin Keyless Lever Watch 17" size.



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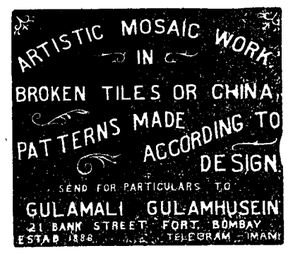

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